



CITY of YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

**of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

for the year

1958

CONTENTS

| <i>Section</i> | | <i>Page</i> |
|----------------|--|-------------|
| | PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS | 4 |
| A. | STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS..... | 12 |
| B. | GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES | 15 |
| C. | PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES | 48 |
| D. | SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES | 51 |
| E. | INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD | 55 |
| F. | REPORT ON WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT | 56 |
| G. | REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST | 70 |
| H. | REPORT OF CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR | 72 |
| I. | MISCELLANEOUS— | |
| | (i) Nursing Homes | 73 |
| | (ii) National Health Service Executive Council | 73 |
| | (iii) Maternity Medical Services | 74 |
| | (iv) Epileptics and Spastic Paralysis | 74 |
| | (v) Medical Examinations | 75 |
| | (vi) Meteorology | 75 |
| | (vii) Purey Cust Funds..... | 76 |
| | (viii) National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 | 77 |
| | (ix) Blind Persons | 77 |
| | APPENDIX—Handicapped Children | 78 |
| J. | INDEX | 80 |

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Rt. Hon. THE LORD MAYOR
(Counc. A. L. PHILIPSON)

Chairman: Councillor F. W. FAWCETT

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. BUCKLE

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ald. E. L. Keld | Counc. Dr. Hart | Counc. Wightman |
| „ A. Kirk | „ Spofforth | „ Kirby |
| Counc. Hopper | „ Lacamp | „ Wardell |
| „ Coates | „ Armitage | „ Lee |
| „ Wood | | „ Banwell |

Co-opted Members:—Drs. A. B. Follows and A. I. MacLeod, Miss L. A. Clements,
Miss F. V. R. Jewitt and H. N. Coverdale, Esq.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

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| „ Armitage (Chairman) | „ Coates |
| | „ Dr. Hart |
| | „ Lee |
| | „ Banwell |
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UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

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ADMISSIONS TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES SUB-COMMITTEE

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| „ Kirby | „ Dr. Hart |
| Dr. A. I. MacLeod | „ Lacamp |
| | „ Banwell |

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| | | | |
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| | „ Buckle | | B. P. Rowntree, Esq. |
| | „ Spofforth | | Ald. I. B. Shaw |
| | „ Kirby | | |

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE

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| | „ Spofforth |

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| Counc. Buckle | „ Wightman |
| „ Fawcett | „ Armitage |
| „ Wood | „ Dr. Hart |
| | „ Banwell |

Drs. Follows and MacLeod, H. N. Coverdale, Esq., and Miss Clements.

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

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| „ Dr. Hart | „ Fawcett |
| Dr. A. B. Follows | „ Kirby |
| | „ Wardell |
| | „ Banwell |

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| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
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| „ Buckle | „ Armitage |
| Miss F. V. R. Jewitt | „ Spofforth |
| | „ Lee |

CANCER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

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JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Counc. Fawcett | Counc. Spofforth |
| „ Buckle | |

SAFETY IN THE HOME SUB-COMMITTEE

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Counc. Fawcett | Counc. Wightman |
| „ Buckle | „ Coates |
| „ Armitage | „ Banwell |
| | Dr. A. I. MacLeod |

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare Committee:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London), 9 St. Leonard's Place (Tel.: 24811).

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

DORA HAMSHAW, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALLISON THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultants:—

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---|
| Child Health | ..... | W. HENDERSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H. |
| Dermatology | ..... | C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.Ch., M.R.C.P. |
| Infectious Diseases | ..... | N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland) B.A.O. |
| Obstetrics | ..... | A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G. |
| Orthopaedics | ..... | H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. |
| Psychiatry | ..... | A. W. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M. |
| Tuberculosis | ..... | S. P. WILSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Venereal Diseases | ..... | E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.B. |

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health:—

H. ELLETT-BROWN, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers:—

M. C. BARNET, M.B., Ch.B.

F. C. McNELIS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:—

P. GRAY, L.D.S. (part-time) (to 23.7.58).

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time):—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R.S.H., (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:—

L. C. BRYAN, (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON, (a) (b) (c) (d)

Special Inspector for Food Hygiene:—

G. W. LILLEY, (a) (b)

Special Inspector for Meat:—

F. WALLS, (a) (b)

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:—

A. M. ALLAN, (a) (b), G. BAILLIE, (a) (b), P. D. BEADLE, (a) (b)

(a) = Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

(b) = Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.

(c) = Sanitary Science.

(d) = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Rodent Officer:—

M. LUND (from 14.4.58)

Veterinary Surgeon:—

G. M. SUTHERLAND, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst:—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time)

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer:—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Control Officer:—*H. L. BASTICK

DAY NURSERIES—

Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery:—

Miss M. K. VOLANS, (e) (f)

Matron, Heworth Nursery:—

Miss E. C. OTTER, (i)

Health Visitors:—

Superintendent Nursing Officer:—

Miss A. W. MATHER, (e) (f) (g)

Miss A. DUNLAVEY, (e) (f) (g), MRS. T. NIXON, (e) (f) (g), Miss M.

HARDWICK, (e) (f) (g) (to 28.2.58), Miss D. ROBINSON, (e) (f) (g),

Miss M. CHILTON, (e) (f) (g), Miss B. HUGHES, (e) (f) (g) Miss M.,

O. HARRISON, (f) (g), (to 26.3.58), Miss E. ENGLISH, (f) (g).

Health Visitor/School Nurses:—

MISS M. C. KELLY, (e) (f) (g), MISS G. I. CALLON, (e) (f) (g), MISS G. T. MCALLISTER, (e) (f) (g), MRS. M. T. HAWKSBY, (e) (f) (g).

Tuberculosis Visitors:—

MISS G. THOMPSON, (e) (f) (g) (to 11.9.58), MISS F. COLLIER (e) (f) (g).

Assistant Health Visitor:—

MRS. E. LEONARD, (e) (f).

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work:—

MRS. C. M. DENT (part-time)

District Nurses:—

MISS J. DOUGLAS, (e) (f) (h) (Senior District Nurse), MISS D. M. PAGE, (f) (h), MRS. I. M. RICHARDSON, (f), MISS J. F. GRETTON (e) (f), MRS. A. STORRS, (f), MISS V. HARRISON, (e) (f) (h), MR. D. H. ROWE, (f) (h), MRS. L. HARDIE (e) (f) (h), MR. L. W. CAROLAN, (f) (h), MRS. N. TURNBULL, (f) (h), MISS E. METCALFE, (f) (h), MISS E. J. HODGSON, (e) (f) (h), MISS N. R. BUCKTON, (f) (h), MRS. J. D. ROY, (e) (f) (h), MRS. D. M. WHITE, (e) (f) (h).

Health Welfare Officer:—

MRS. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps:—

MRS. N. HAKIM

Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:—

MISS M. HIBBS, (e) (f)

Municipal Midwives:—

MISS B. A. CONRICODE, (e), MISS A. HODGSON, (e) (f) (h), MISS D. M. COOPER, (e), MISS L. M. WALKER, (e) (f) (to 1.11.58), MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, (e), MISS I. B. F. WATSON, (e) (f), MRS. M. C. SKELTON, (e) (f), MRS. S. GRINSTEAD, (e) (f), MISS M. SCAIFE, (e) (f)

School Nurses:—

MRS. S. DALTON, (e) (f), MISS E. STODDART, (e) (f), MISS M. CHETWYND, (f), MRS. L. REYNOLDS (f)

Dental Attendants:—

MISS R. E. GLEW, (j)

Skin Clinic Nurse:—

MRS. A. BATTLE, (k)

- (e) = State Certified Midwife
- (f) = State Registered Nurse
- (g) = Health Visitor's Certificate
- (h) = Queen's Nurse
- (i) = Certified Nursery Nurse
- (j) = Dental Nurses Certificate
- (k) = State Enrolled Assistant Nurse

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers:—

H. BRITTON (to 4.12.58)
K. G. CODLING
F. N. RIGG (from 5.12.58)

Psychiatric Social Workers:—

J. S. HEAP (Senior)
Miss M. HAMILTON

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre:—

Miss A. I. NEWSOME

Supervisor, Male Industry Group:—

J. A. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisor:—

D. LEES

Supervisor, Female Industry Group:—

MRS. K. R. GORMAN

Assistant Supervisors:—

MRS. M. BESTLEY
MRS. A. DREW

MRS. M. B. MOORE

Clerical Staffs

(a) *Health Department:—*

Chief Clerk:—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerk:—L. W. RICHMAN

Accounts Clerk: R. A. WILKINSON

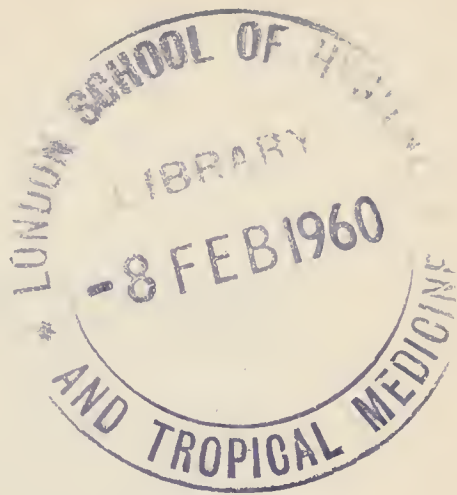
Clerks: MRS. M. WAITE, MRS. W. I. TIPLADY, Miss M. DRINKEL,
MRS. K. SEEVERS, MRS. I. M. STEWART, A. JACKSON.

(b) *Ambulance Service:—*

Clerks:—J. A. CROFT and Miss A. FISHER

- (c) *Child Welfare Centre:—*
Senior Clerk:—MRS. M. CHAPMAN
Clerks:—Miss E. HARWOOD (to 22.1.58), Miss A. STAMP, Mrs. G. TAYLOR (from 14.8.58).
Gale Lane Clinic—Clerk (part-time): Mrs. S. ELMER
- (d) *Mental Welfare Department:—*
Senior Clerk:—MRS. G. SMITH
Clerks:—F. N. RIGG (to 4.12.58)
Miss P. FERGUSON (from 8.12.58)
- (e) *Sanitary Section:—*
Senior Clerk:—W. V. HADLEY
Clerks:—G. A. WARE and Miss M. TOBIN
- (f) *School Clinic:—*
Chief Clerk:—Miss D. BLAKER
Clerks:—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, Mrs. E. E. HEDINBURGH
Clinical Clerks:—Miss M. A. ROBINSON (from 3.2.58) and Miss J. K. DANBY (from 29.12.58)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1958



My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health of the City for 1958.

The Minister asks that a brief general review be included in this report of the manner in which, during the first ten years of the National Health Service the Local Health Services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Services generally. A detailed review of the first five years' working was included in the 1952 report, and the following comments should be read in conjunction with that report.—

Hospital Services

Local Authority services for the welfare of patients and their families under treatment, and for their after-care, were well developed in most fields in 1952. There were at that time, well integrated services with the general, maternity, infectious diseases and chest hospitals. It was stated in the 1952 report however, that co-operation with the mental hospitals was not so satisfactory. 'There have been no applications for supervision of patients on trial from mental hospitals, and no cases have been notified to the Local Authority on discharge.' It was hoped however, at that time, to develop an integrated service for hospital and home care. We are pleased to be able to report that the picture is a very different one in 1958. A joint hospital and local authority committee was set up in 1952, a house neither in the curtilage of the hospitals nor of the health department was allocated as headquarters for a joint service, and the York Comprehensive Mental Health Service has developed steadily since that time. A full report of the first five years' working of this service is published under separate cover. It anticipated many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. A nursing home has also been purchased and adapted by the local authority for use as a short-stay hostel for patients discharged from mental hospitals. The Hospital Management Committee have similarly adapted houses adjoining the hospital for use as a pre-discharge unit for patients working in the City. They have also established an out-patient department and day hospital.

The York Comprehensive Mental Health Service does not claim a dramatic fall in the number of patients admitted to hospital since its inception. We doubt the wisdom of assuming at this stage that 'keep the patient out of hospital whenever possible' is of necessity a sound maxim. We are of the opinion that easy admission to, and discharge from hospital is a better thing, and that the fast fading stigma which was attached to admission to mental hospitals in the past, may completely disappear. The psychiatric hospital is steadily gaining its rightful place of equality with general hospitals.

Developments in other fields during the past five years have included:—

Maternity Services

Joint sessions with the hospital authorities have been established for mothercraft teaching and relaxation exercises, the former being taken by health visitors and the latter by hospital physiotherapists.

Local authority ante-natal clinics are no longer held, all clinical ante-natal care

for domiciliary cases being undertaken by the general practitioner and midwife. There is satisfactory liaison between general practitioner and midwife.

Health Visiting

There has been a steady strengthening of the link with general practitioners, and the good liaison which existed with general hospitals in 1952, has extended to include the psychiatric hospitals. The psychiatrist employed jointly by the hospitals and local authority meets the health visitors regularly to discuss cases. These meetings were preceded by a course of lectures on psychiatric illness.

Two tuberculosis health visitors working under the direction of the chest physician in 1952, have now been given general duty districts in addition to their specialised work. These districts are expanded as the need for tuberculosis visiting decreases.

Three health visitors have been trained in the early detection of deafness.

Integration of the Health Visiting/School Nursing service has proceeded smoothly.

Health Visitors have not been allocated to work specifically with group practices, as with prolonged staff shortages the City is better covered by health visitors working their own areas. They attend infant welfare, immunisation and ante-natal clinics run by general practitioners for their own patients on their surgery premises however.

Cornlands Road Clinic

A purpose built Health Services Centre was opened by the Authority in 1953 on the Gale Lane Estate. Local authority health and school dental clinics and hospital management committee ante-natal clinics are held on the premises. They are also the headquarters of the Home Nursing and Health Visiting/School Nursing services for the area. Plans have been approved for a similar clinic on Tang Hall.

District Nursing

This service has developed steadily, and the Council's policy to employ State Registered Nurses with additional training in district work, has been implemented as far as possible. 75% of our district nurses are now Queen's trained. There is a good liaison with general practitioners, district nurses having on occasions (*e.g.*, at the peak of an influenza epidemic) undertaken selected visiting for them. Without this help, it would have been impossible for all patients to be visited on the day the call was received.

A linen and laundry service for incontinent patients has been established, and is much appreciated.

Home Help Service

This service has expanded considerably to meet demands during the ten years under review. Special branches have included a Sitters-Up Service and a branch for work with domiciliary cases of tuberculosis. Much of the work is with old people, but it was not found practicable to accede to a request from the general practitioners that a special branch should be delegated for this work.

A launderette service has been operated from a grant made by the Dispensary Funds released by the Charity Commissioners. This service undertakes the personal laundry for old people tended by home helps. The laundry is collected, washed at the local launderette by a home help who is stationed there for the afternoon, and

returned the same day. Old people are willing to let their personal belongings go for this short time, but were quite unable or unwilling to send them to a public laundry with the relevant delay.

A register of persons able and willing to undertake 'Last Offices' is kept by the Home Help Organiser and arrangements made for them to attend when requests are received.

The fears that it would not be possible to establish effective liaison under the tripartite structure of the National Health Service have proved ill founded. The essential factor is goodwill between the officers concerned, and if this obtains, the Local Authority Services can function satisfactorily in the wider setting of the National Health Service generally—without it, even unified control would be useless.

Vital statistics for 1958 were satisfactory when compared with statistics for the country as a whole, and there was no major epidemic.

Highlights of the year were the opening of the Clean Air and Safety in the Home Exhibition by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal at the Assembly Rooms in December, and the official opening of the Ambulance Station in Stonebow by Mr. J. P. Dodds, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health, in March. The ambulance station and vehicles were also equipped with two way radio-control during the year, which has added considerably to the efficiency of the service.

A new feature of this report is the inclusion of an Appendix on defects found in children under the age of 5. One would like such a survey to be as complete as the survey of school children which is published annually in the Report of the Principal School Medical Officer. Facilities for examination however, are in no way comparable. Nevertheless, a much greater effort should be made to encourage annual examination of the toddler, so that it would become rare to find a handicap for the first time on a child's entering school. We note that 99% of squints are recognised and treated before the child enters school. Our aim should be the early detection and treatment of an equally high percentage of all defects.

The major part of this report has been written by the officers and staff of the respective sections of the Health Department. To them I tender my sincere thanks, as also to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my colleagues in other departments and my professional colleagues in the City. Without their unfailing help during the year, the good standard of health among the people of York could not have been maintained.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. CRANE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres: 7,007.
 Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.
 Total population, mid 1958 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 105,600.
 Number of hereditaments (at 31st March, 1958) according to the rate-books, 37,442 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).
 Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.8.
 Rateable value (April, 1958), £1,231,101.
 Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £4,970.
 Marraiges, 897. Rate per 1,000 population:—17.0 (E. & W. 15.0).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1958 (Registrar General's Figures)

| | YORK | ENG. & WALES |
|---|-------|-----------------|
| Live Births | 1681 | — |
| Live birth rate per 1,000 population | 15.4 | 16.4 |
| Still-births | 39 | — |
| Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births | 22.0 | 21.6 |
| Total live and still-births | 1,720 | — |
| Infant deaths | 34 | — |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total | 19.2 | 22.5 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate | 19.0 | — |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illgitimate..... | 22.6 | — |
| Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births | 13.5 | 16.2 |
| (first four weeks) | | |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 5.0% | — |
| Maternal deaths (including abortion) | 1 | — |
| Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births | 0.55 | 0.43 |

| | | TOTAL | M. | F. | |
|-------------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| Live Births | { Leg. | 1,597 | 809 | 788 | Birth-rate 15.4 per 1,000 |
| | { Illeg. | 84 | 38 | 46 | |
| Stillbirths | { Leg. | 37 | 17 | 20 | Rate per 1,000 total births 22.0 |
| | { Illeg. | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Deaths | ..... | 1,248 | 621 | 627 | Death-rate 11.2 per 1,000 |

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 YEARS REVIEW)

| Year | Estimated Population | Total (Nett) BIRTHS | Birth-rate | Total (Nett) DEATHS | Death-rate | Excess of Births over Deaths |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1954 | 106,600 | 1,574 | 14.2 | 1,318 | 12.7 | 256 |
| 1955 | 106,500 | 1,544 | 13.9 | 1,288 | 12.3 | 356 |
| 1956 | 106,200 | 1,587 | 14.4 | 1,301 | 10.9 | 286 |
| 1957 | 106,120 | 1,588 | 14.5 | 1,283 | 11.0 | 305 |
| 1958 | 105,600 | 1,681 | 15.4 | 1,248 | 11.2 | 433 |
| AVERAGE | ..... | 1,595 | 14.4 | 1,287 | 11.6 | 327 |

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1954-1958

| Cause of Death | Years | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 17 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Tuberculosis, other | — | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Syphilitic disease | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 43 | 34 | 39 | 26 | 30 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 30 | 40 | 35 | 42 | 55 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | 20 | 25 | 26 | 21 | 28 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | 10 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 106 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 105 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Diabetes | 12 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 244 | 216 | 200 | 190 | 156 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 185 | 188 | 202 | 222 | 189 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 29 | 31 | 33 | 47 | 70 |
| Other heart disease | 196 | 177 | 151 | 196 | 214 |
| Other circulatory diseases | 72 | 58 | 48 | 48 | 40 |
| Influenza | 4 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 38 | 45 | 83 | 57 | 72 |
| Bronchitis | 67 | 60 | 72 | 74 | 69 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 15 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 21 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 12 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 12 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 12 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Congenital malformations | 7 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 111 | 124 | 115 | 80 | 69 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 15 |
| All other accidents | 25 | 35 | 41 | 24 | 31 |
| Suicide | 13 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 13 |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| All Causes—TOTALS | 1,318 | 1,288 | 1,301 | 1,283 | 1,248 |

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1954-1958

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) MATERNAL MORTALITY: | | | | | |
| No. of deaths (YORK) | 2 | —* | — | 2 | 1 |
| Rate per 1,000 births:— | | | | | |
| York | 1.27 | —* | — | 1.12 | 0.55 |
| England and Wales..... | 1.38 | 0.64 | 0.56 | 0.94 | 0.43* |
| (b) INFANT MORTALITY: | | | | | |
| Deaths under 1 year (YORK) | 37 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 34 |
| Rate per 1,000 live births: | | | | | |
| York | 24.2 | 23.3 | 16.2 | 14.2* | 19.2 |
| England and Wales..... | 25.5 | 24.9 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 22.5* |

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1957-1958

(Registrar-General's Figures)

| Year | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Total | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Deaths | Death-rate | Deaths | Death-rate | Deaths | Death-rate |
| 1957 | 10 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.02 | 12 | 0.10 |
| 1958 | 6 | 0.05* | —* | —* | 6 | 0.05* |
| Average for 5 years | 10 | 0.09 | 0.6 | 0.00 | 11 | 0.09 |

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 84 | 66 | 78 | 67 | 47 | 52 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 34* |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 27 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 7* |
| Total | 111 | 89 | 101 | 90 | 64 | 65 | 61 | 62 | 53 | 41* |

*—Lowest on record.

There were 227 male and 181 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 22 male and 27 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1958.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
(Section 22)

1. Infant Welfare Centres

| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| (a) | Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council | 9 |
| (b) | Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations | — |
| (c) | Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were— | |
| (i) | Under 1 year of age | 1,179 |
| (d) | Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were— | |
| (i) | Under 1 year of age | 1,032 |
| (ii) | Over 1 year of age | 1,522 |

2. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

All clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee primarily for maternity hospital patients. Cases are seen as necessary for the Local Authority on an agency basis, but all ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by midwives and general practitioners.

| | | |
|------|--|-------|
| (i) | Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives | 96 |
| (ii) | Number of attendances | 1,110 |

3. Stillbirths

There were 39 stillbirths (38 records only available) notified. 18 male, 20 female, 2 were illegitimate. Ante-natal care was possibly inadequate in 2 cases.

31 infants were born in hospital of which 11 were emergency admissions, 4 at home and 3 in nursing homes. 15 of the mothers were primiparae, 7 had had two children previously, one mother had had 5 and one mother 7 previously. The age distribution of the mothers showed 2 under 20, 11 between 20—24, 7 between 25—29, 10 between 30—34, 7 between 35—39 and one over 40 years old.

The causes of death were as follows:—

- 6 infants suffered from congenital abnormalities, including 5 of whom had defects of the central nervous system.
- 1 had multiple defects.
- 5 suffered birth injury.
- 3 cord abnormal.
- 11 maternal toxæmia.
- 1 maternal diabetes.
- 1 afibrinogenaemia.
- 2 intra-uterine anoxia.
- 1 prematurity.
- 8 no cause could be ascertained.

39

18 of the infants were premature, including 1 twin full-term by dates, with the following weight distribution:—

| 1 lb. to 1 lb. 15 ozs. | 2 lbs. to 2 lbs. 15 ozs. | 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. | 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. | 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

10 pregnancies dated from the 16 days 9th to the 26th December.

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

PLACEMENT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD

There were 18 adoptions, 7 were placed in residential nurseries, 14 remained with the mother and there were 2 deaths, 2 stillbirths.

The hazards to child where mother lives as single are very evident—frequent changes of environment, poor accommodation, low wages, long distances to travel to day nurseries and then to work—frequent change of those having charge of the child, poor standard of nutrition and cleanliness, due to the mother being overtired and dispirited and in some cases below average intelligence.

THE PUTATIVE FATHER. Eighteen affiliation orders were granted, and 13 putative fathers made contributions to maintenance of girls in Mother and Baby Homes.

EQUIPMENT. Gifts of cots, prams, playpens, high chairs, clothing, and other furniture have been received, which have proved most useful.

YORK COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

The only local factor which may account for the illegitimacy rate being rather higher than the rest of the country (5.0 compared with 4.8 in 1957) is the number of National Service men stationed in York.

There is no evidence known to us of open prostitution in York.

ANALYSIS OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTH

60 births were registered in York or Derwent area, mother York resident. 15 births in York or Derwent area, mother *not normally* York resident, and 24 births in other areas, mother York resident (mothers staying in Moral Welfare Homes).

CONFINEMENTS

79 took place in hospitals, 15 at home and 5 in nursing homes.

MOTHERS NOT NORMALLY RESIDENT IN YORK (15)

5 were married and the child registered in the putative father's name, 1 was married and the child registered in the mother's name, and 9 were single girls, 3 babies being placed for adoption through York Adoption Society and one through Stockton Adoption Society.

YORK RESIDENTS

Marital Status

43 were single girls residing with parents or in lodgings, 11 were single girls cohabiting with putative father of child, 20 were married women, separated or divorced from husband, living with putative father, and 10 were married women *not* cohabiting with putative father.

GIRLS LIVING SINGLE

Admissions to Mother and Baby Homes

34 girls were resident in Moral Welfare Homes during this period and 24 confinements took place in hospitals in the locality of Home (the other six taking place in January, 1959) as follows:—

17 girls were resident in Sutton House, Hull (1 returned home before confinement), 5 girls were resident in St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds (2 returned home before confinement), 4 girls were resident in Blackburn Home, Wilpshire, 2 girls were resident in Salvation Army Home, Leeds, 2 girls were resident in Heworth Moor House, York, 2 girls were resident in St. Margaret's, Scarborough (1 returned home before confinement), 1 girl was resident in St. Monica's, Harrogate, and 1 girl was resident at Leamington Spa and Coventry.

AGES AT TIME OF MATERNITY OF 43 GIRLS LIVING AS SINGLE

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 17 years | 2 girls | <i>Parity</i> |
| 18 years | 12 | |
| 19 years | 5 | First born 33 |
| 20/25 years | 18 | Second born 10 |
| 26/30 years | 2 | |
| 31/40 years | 4 | |

It is a satisfactory trend to note in comparison with other years, no girls were under the age of 17.

SOCIAL CLASS

(Type of employment before pregnancy of 43 single girls.)

Nurses 2; clerks 6; shop assistants 5; bus conductresses 3; factory workers 16; domestics 11.

5. Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44)

The Council employ two domiciliary midwives specially trained in the care of the premature baby. They undertake the care of premature babies born at home, and are notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. They undertake the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 112 premature infants were attended by these nurses.

The number of premature births notified during 1958 was 132, (including 20 stillbirths).

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born:—

| | |
|--|----|
| (i) at home | 25 |
| (ii) in hospital or nursing home | 87 |

The number of those born at home:—

| | |
|--|----|
| (i) who were nursed entirely at home | 22 |
| (ii) who died during the first 24 hours | — |
| (iii) who survived at the end of 28 days | 22 |

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

| | |
|---|----|
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours | 8 |
| (ii) who survived at the end of 28 days | 76 |

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home, based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

| | |
|--|----|
| 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less | 1 |
| Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs. | 1 |
| Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs. | 4 |
| Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs..... | 19 |

6. Day Nurseries

Both Day Nurseries have had a relatively uneventful year. The number of children on the register at Crombie Avenue Nursery was at times low and during the summer fell to 20% below capacity. This indicates the inconvenient siting of the nursery.

Heworth Day Nursery remained free from acute specific fevers but at Crombie Avenue occasional sporadic cases of chickenpox and measles occurred throughout the year. In spite of the outbreak of measles in the town both nurseries escaped the epidemic.

At Heworth Nursery diarrhoea was almost endemic from April with one to three cases every two months, 7 cases in September and 10 in December. There were only 5 cases at Crombie Avenue, 3 in June and 2 in December. In a high proportion of the cases at Heworth Sonn  dysentery was confirmed. Routine swabbing of all staff and children and exclusion of child contacts and carriers was enforced. Diarrhoea was prevalent in the town and especially in Heworth district and whether the efforts to control the infection in the nursery reduced its incidence is difficult to say.

Sixteen children from 13 families were admitted during the year for medical or medico social reasons. The circumstances were as follows:—

5 children from 2 problem families. 3 mentally defective children (one also blind and another with frequent epileptic fits) were very difficult to look after in their own homes. 2 children had speech difficulties, one with deaf mute parents and the other whose mother was foreign and unable to speak English. 1 child refusing to eat at home was admitted for a period of observation and the trouble was apparently an emotional disturbance and was relieved by nursery care. 1 child whose mother suffered from thyrotoxicosis had behaviour problems at home but adjusted readily to nursery routine allowing mother some hours of respite, and 4 children, one child from each of 4 families, were admitted during a period of sickness of one parent.

Six students for the N.N.E.B. completed their first year of training at the Day Nurseries. At the end of this period two girls decided for different reasons to change their employment.

The following survey of attendances is of interest in view of the tendency in some parts of the country to close Day Nurseries.

Crombie Avenue

Average daily attendance—

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|
| 0—2 | | 5 | 2—5 | | 13 |
|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|

Number on Register at end of year—

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|
| 0—2 | | 10 | 2—5 | | 16 |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|

Heworth

Average daily attendance—

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|
| 0—2 | | 12 | 2—5 | | 23 |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|

Number on register at end of year—

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|
| 0—2 | | 17 | 2—5 | | 27 |
|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|

7. Infectious Diseases in Infants

Three deaths of infants due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period were reported to the Health Department.

8. Maternal Deaths

One Maternal death occurred during the year, the cause of death being ascribed to:—

Heart failure during labour following haemorrhage and anaemia.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children (Residential)

This includes voluntary homes and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Chairman:</i> | Lady Celia Milnes-Coates. |
| <i>Hon. Secretary:</i> | Mrs. A. G. Kingston. |
| <i>Superintendent:</i> | Mrs. I. D. Lynn, S.R.N. |
| <i>Accommodation:</i> | 15 beds. 10 cots. |

The Home receives expectant mothers, chiefly unmarried women and girls, of all denominations. Admission is approximately six weeks before the expected date of delivery, and they remain until the baby is six weeks old. All confinements take place in hospital or maternity home. On re-admission, the girls are shown how to care for their babies and assume responsibility.

The Medical Officer visits weekly for ante-natal care, and in all cases of emergency.

The routine is quiet and restful—domestic duties under guidance in the mornings, afternoon rest, followed by outdoor exercise, either shopping or walks; then evening recreation, including knitting and sewing.

York Education Authority kindly provides a teacher for a weekly class on needlework, in which the girls learn to make baby clothes, also garments for themselves.

The Hon. Chaplain visits regularly to give advice and help when and where required.

The health of all residents has been good throughout the year. Various improvements to the nursery and other accommodation has been made.

Resident on Jan. 1st, 1958: 10 girls. 4 babies.

Admissions in 1958 54. (Of these 46 were unmarried, 6 were separated from husbands—2 divorced.)

Ages ranged from 16 to 40 years.

Discharges—45 (42 babies) of whom 12 girls were able to take their baby home, 25 placed their babies for adoption, 2 placed them in residential nurseries to be withdrawn later, 3 in foster homes, 2 babies were stillborn, 1 girl left before baby was born.

Two girls were from City of York. Others chiefly from Diocese of York and of Ripon and Sheffield. (One girl married father of baby whilst in Home, 2 others shortly after leaving.)

Resident on 31st December, 1958: 14 girls. 5 babies.

(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery has accommodation for 20 children under the age of five and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma.

It is run on the "family" plan, the children being kept in small groups with their own nursery nurse to look after them.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT

This Home accommodates 23 girls from two to 15 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES

Children are cared for in the following Homes, Nurseries and Foster Homes:—

Residential Nursery—

"The Glen" Nursery 25 babies and toddlers—Boys and girls
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York) up to five years.

Children's Homes—

"St. Hilda's Garth" Reception
Centre and Short Stay Home 25 boys and girls
(boys 2—12 years).
(girls 2—16 years).

120 Haxby Road, York 9 boys.

4 Feversham Crescent, York 12 boys.

103a Danebury Drive, Acomb 12 boys and girls
(Family Group Home)

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—

Hull, York, Horsforth, Parkstone and Cheltenham—(twelve boys and girls).
In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee:—

In York and surrounding villages—72 boys and girls.

Supervised for other Authorities—31 boys and girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations (living apart from their parents)—7 boys and girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—7 boys and girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 123 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND HOMES

A high rate of upper respiratory infection has prevailed at The Glen Residential Nursery and at St. Hilda's Garth throughout the year affecting both staff and children, culminating in November—December, 1958 and January, 1959 in an epidemic of streptococcal tonsillitis. At the boys' homes and the family group home they have apparently been relatively free from infection. This is probably due to the fact that there is a larger number of residents including small children at both St. Hilda's and the nursery with continual admissions and discharges.

The number of accidents has been higher than normal. Among the children nine injuries of varying severity required medical attention and two members of staff required sick leave, one for 5 days, and the other was in hospital for one month.

Routine annual medical inspections of all children in the homes (not including the nursery) were carried out in the summer holidays and revealed a high incidence of dental caries, a number of minor infections requiring treatment. It seems probable that these pass unnoticed throughout the rest of the year unless they produce symptoms.

For the past 6 years it has been the practice to do "Tuberculin Jelly Patch Tests" on all children admitted to the Residential Nursery. It was felt that this would be an additional means of early diagnosis of tuberculosis and facilitate follow up of contacts. Between 26th November, 1953, and the end of 1958, 430 children had been tested and only one child showed a positive reaction apart from those who had been vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. In 1958, 72 children were tested, all had negative reactions.

A close liaison between the Children Officer, the Medical Officer of Health, the Child Guidance Clinic and Juvenile Employment Officer is maintained when children are to be discharged from the residential homes so that suitable jobs and homes are found bearing in mind the physical and mental health of the children besides their intellectual ability and family background.

10. Dental Treatment

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Graham Turner, and the Dental Surgeon, Miss Ritchie, give one half-day per month and five half-days per fortnight respectively, to Maternity and Child Welfare work. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

(a) Numbers attended:—

| | Examined | Needing Treatment | Treated at the Clinic | Made Dentally Fit |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 1,177 | 371 | 271 | 262 |
| Children under five | 89 | 83 | 80 | 80 |

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:—

| | Extractions | General Anaesthetics | Fillings | Silver Nitrate Treatment | Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment | Crowns and Inlays | Dentures Supplied | | Radio-graphs |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Complete | Partial | |
| Expectant and Nursing Mothers | 219 | 84 | 408 | — | 109 | — | 21 | 10 | — |
| Children under five | 20 | 11 | 130 | 44 | 2 | — | — | — | — |

CORNLANDS ROAD DENTAL CLINIC

The School Dental Clinic at the Cornlands Road Health Centre was opened for the treatment of children in 1955.

It was designed to cover the dental needs of the school and maternity and child welfare population of the Acomb, Poppleton Road and Dringhouses area embracing 14 school departments. Owing to shortage of dental staff, however, it is unfortunately very little used.

11. Parents' Club

A Parents' Club was formed in September, 1951, and meets fortnightly at the Health Services Centre. The Club seems now well established, with an average attendance of 30 and a membership of 57.

12. Family Service Unit

The Unit is under the direction of a Voluntary Committee on which there is adequate Local Authority representation. Grants are made to the Unit by the Health, Children and Welfare Committees.

The following is an abstract from the Annual Report of the Unit:—

To bring the York Unit into line with general practice the financial year will, in future, end on March 31st. This report covers the nine months from July 1st, 1958 to March 31st, 1959.

A review of the period can be summed up in the following sentence:—There has been improvement in the staffing position and substantial achievements in the work, but these have not yet been matched by a corresponding improvement in the Unit's financial stability.

Mr. Philip Seed appointed Casework Organiser on October 1st, and Dr. Ellett-Brown and Mr. Heap (Senior Psychiatric Social Worker at the Mental Health Department) relinquished their supervisory duties which they had so kindly undertaken for 18 months.

The case-load has increased from 31 to 42, these figures referring to families, each with an average of four to five children. The many enquiries dealt with, and families referred for temporary assistance, are not included in these figures. Nine cases have been closed, and in 6 of these very substantial improvement can be reported.

During the year under review there were 1,492 "case contacts" between workers and families, and 1,178 "official contacts" between workers and other agencies on the families' behalf. (These figures compare with 1,206 and 1,090 respectively during the corresponding period last year.)

A "case contact" might be a regular home visit, perhaps made twice weekly, when happenings of the past few days are reviewed by a mother, who thus gets her worries off her chest and derives support for facing the days to come. In time, these visits are made less often, until she is able to manage her own affairs.

Or a "case contact" might be an urgent 'phone call from a family to ask for help in dealing with a domestic crisis. It might, alternatively, be a regular meeting with an unemployed father outside the Labour Exchange.

Most families visit the Unit Centre from time to time. A "case contact" might thus be either a formal discussion of family and personal problems, or a regular informal visit on a Friday afternoon when one client arrives to make herself a cup of tea, and to help clean out the Unit, as well as to pay her rent to the Unit worker.

An "official contact" might involve negotiating for an illiterate father with his numerous Hire Purchase creditors, to avoid his going to prison for non-payment; or consultation, with the client's permission, with his doctor or employer; or a case conference with another professional social worker.

An important feature of Family Service Units is the extent to which each Unit works as a team. Weekly "supervision" sessions are held with each worker who shares his thinking on a particular case with the Casework Organiser. The latter has the advantage of approaching the problems from a more detached position. At the same time the worker shares the strain of responsibility for the work with the Casework Organiser.

From time to time there are case conferences in which the Unit participates as a whole with an outside consultant.

The staff are conscious of the fact that they are members of a national as well as a local team. Workers attend the Annual F.S.U. Study Conference at Swanwick, and, in addition, Mr. Seed has attended a monthly week-end course of Seminars organised in London especially for F.S.U. Casework Organisers.

While the responsibility for casework rests entirely with the professional staff, there are many ancillary services which are provided by voluntary helpers.

The Unit also acknowledges its debt to the statutory agencies for their sustained support and ready co-operation. There must be hardly a Department or agency which has not helped at some time during the year in one way or another.

We are most grateful to donors and subscribers who have again generously supported us. A substantial part of our income was provided by events organised by our Special Appeals Committee and a very warm word of thanks is due to those ladies and gentlemen who work so enthusiastically and successfully in arranging these special efforts.

13. Report on the Working of the Co-ordinating Committee

Regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee have continued to be held during the year. The Medical Officer of Health is Chairman and representatives attend from each of the statutory and voluntary social services concerned in the care of children, namely:—

Children Department.

Education Department (School Medical, Child Guidance and Welfare).

Family Service Unit.

Health Department (Child Welfare, Mental Health, Welfare Officer for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child, Sanitary Section as necessary).

Housing Department.

National Assistance Board.

N.S.P.C.C.

Probation Officers.

Welfare Department.

Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker.

Representative of City Treasury.

Hospital Almoners.

Women's Police.

21 names were added to the Register during 1958, making a total of 141 cases on the register. This includes all families who have been considered by the Committee since its inception, but there are 27 typical "Problem Families" in the City, all of whom are supervised by the Family Service Unit.

A detailed casepaper is kept for each family and is available for any member requiring information. So far as possible, one worker is made primarily responsible for each family.

91 cases have been discussed by the Committee during 1958.

Of these:—

74 have been left in abeyance to be raised again if necessary.

17 cases are still under discussion.

2 cases on the Register have been rehoused during the year.

Of the 91 cases discussed during the year 27 are or have been Family Service Unit cases.

The meetings have proved of value in that information is pooled, an agreed policy re procedure is reached and close co-operation has been maintained between members of different statutory and voluntary services. A review of all cases considered by the Committee since its inception is in progress.

14. **Distribution of Welfare Foods**

This has been a responsibility of the Local Authority since June, 1954.

The entitlement is as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>Expectant Mothers</i> | ..... | 3 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 packet Vitamin Tablets, <i>or</i> 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks. |
| <i>Baby under six months</i> | ..... | 1 bottle Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks. |
| <i>Six months to two years</i> | ..... | 2 bottles Orange Juice per month. 1 bottle Cod Liver Oil per six weeks. 1 tin National Dried Milk per week at 2s. 4d., additional tins at 4s. 0d. Orange Juice, 5d. per bottle. |

Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin tablets are free, and some mothers receive National Dried Milk and Orange Juice free under certificate from the National Assistance Board.

A report on the Service since the York Co-operative Society took over the main work of distribution was presented early in the year and is as follows:—

| Distribution Centre | National Dried Milk | Orange Juice | Cod Liver Oil | Vitamin Tablets |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1957 | | | | |
| York Co-operative Society | 33,855 | 56,250 | 5,477 | 3,490 |
| Health Services Centre | 8,626 | 13,625 | 962 | 1,877 |
| Other Clinics | 14,337 | 28,310 | 3,049 | 1,583 |
| TOTAL | 56,818 | 98,185 | 9,488 | 6,950 |
| 1958 | | | | |
| York Co-operative Society | 30,268 | 36,311 | 3,813 | 4,346 |
| Health Services Centre | 2,957 | 8,005 | 606 | 1,357 |
| Other Clinics | 10,454 | 18,452 | 1,943 | 1,510 |
| TOTAL | 43,679 | 62,768 | 6,362 | 7,213 |

The comparative costs for 4 years was as follows:—

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Salaries | 1,258 | 532 | 545 | 601 |
| Transport | 211 | 255 | 284 | 309 |
| Rent | 180 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | 15 | 3 | 20 |
| York Co-operative Society (Agency) | — | 654 | 715 | 758 |
| TOTAL | 1,649 | 1,456 | 1,547 | 1,788 |

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The authority employ ten domiciliary midwives including two midwives specially trained for work with the premature baby.

Trilene machines were supplied to all midwives not already so equipped during the year.

A scheme of ante-natal exercises, run in conjunction with the Hospital Authorities, operated satisfactorily. Each mother attends eight fortnightly sessions. These are held at the Health Services Centre twice weekly and consist of threequarters of an hour of exercises taken by the hospital physiotherapist, preceded or followed by half an hour's talk on mothercraft given by a health visitor. Four classes are held on three mornings per week from 9-30 until 11-45, and each includes a quarter of an hour's rest. During the year 396 new cases attended.

| | <i>Domiciliary Midwives</i> | <i>Midwives in Institutions</i> | <i>Totals</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority.— | | | |
| (i) Employed by the Council | 9 | — | 9 |
| (ii) In private practice | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | — | — | — |
| | 12 | 2 | 12 |
| | — | — | — |
| | | | |
| | <i>Domiciliary Cases</i> | <i>Cases in Institutions</i> | <i>Totals</i> |
| Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives:— | | | |
| (i) Employed by the Council:— | | | |
| As Midwives | 492 | — | 492 |
| As Maternity Nurses | 122 | — | 122 |
| (ii) In private practice:— | | | |
| As Midwives | — | — | — |
| As Maternity Nurses | — | 271 | 271 |
| | — | — | — |
| Totals:—As Midwives | 492 | — | 492 |
| As Maternity Nurses | 122 | 271 | 393 |
| | — | — | — |

The proportion of domiciliary, compared with institutional confinements, is shewn in the following table:—

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Domiciliary Confinements | 598 | 522 | 546 | 598 | 617 |
| Percentage of Total Confinements | 39.7 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 36.2 | 36.3 |
| Institutional Confinements | 909 | 1041 | 1088 | 1054 | 1084 |
| Percentage of Total | 60.3 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 63.8 | 63.7 |
| Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements | | | | | |
| receiving G. and A. analgesia | 73.7 | 72.0 | 76.7 | 74.7 | 35.3 |
| Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements | | | | | |
| receiving pethidine | 45.6 | 51.3 | 49.0 | 52.7 | 61.1 |
| Percentage of Domiciliary Confinements | | | | | |
| receiving trilene | — | — | — | — | 55.1 |

The number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife was as follows:—

| | |
|--|---|
| (a) For Domiciliary cases:— | |
| (i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service | 5 |
| (ii) Others | 1 |
| | — |
| Total | 6 |
| | — |

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Sister-in-Charge of the Midwives' Hostel who acts for the Local Authority as non-medical supervisor.

Pupil Midwives

The Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50 Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Twenty-five pupils were trained during the year.

York Maternity Hospital

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Number of beds, viz.— | |
| Lying-in Beds | 76 |
| Ante-natal Treatment Beds | 18 |
| Premature Infant Cots | 14 |
| | 108 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|---------|
| 2. | Number of admissions:— | | |
| | (a) York | 1,205 | } 1,929 |
| | (b) Other Areas | 724 | |
| 3. | Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment .. | 675 | |
| 4. | Average duration of stay—Number of days | 12.39 | |
| 5. | Number of cases delivered by:— | | |
| | (a) Midwives— (i) York Cases .. | 772 | } 1,436 |
| | (ii) Other Areas | 406 | |
| | (b) Doctors— (i) York Cases .. | 149 | |
| | (ii) Other Areas | 109 | |
| | (c) Number of cases admitted after delivery:— | | |
| | Mothers and Babies | 18 | } 33 |
| | Babies only | 15 | |
| 6. | Number of Live Births | 1,375 | |
| 7. | Number of Still-births | 61 | |
| 8. | Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia | NIL | |
| 9. | Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge | 1,093 | |
| 10. | Number of Maternal Deaths:— | | |
| | (i) York Area | 1 | |
| | (ii) Other Areas | NIL | |
| 11. | Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth .. | 32 | |
| 12. | Number of Pupils trained during 1958 | 25 | |
| 13. | Number entered for Examination of Central Midwives Board | 25 | |
| 14. | Number successful | 24 | |

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The integration of the Health Visiting/School Nursing service continued satisfactorily during the year.

| | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (a) | Number of Officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year | 14 |
| (b) | Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:— | |
| | (i) To Expectant Mothers— | |
| | First visits | 273 |
| | Total visits | 374 |
| | (ii) To Children under one year of age— | |
| | First visits | 1,554 |
| | Total visits | 7,982 |
| | (iii) To Children between the ages of one and five years— | |
| | Total visits | 13,418 |
| | Tuberculous Patients | 1,815 |
| | Infectious cases | 179 |
| | Aged Persons | 94 |
| | Convalescent cases | 7 |
| | Homes for the Aged | 20 |
| | Nurseries | 33 |
| | Adoptions | 11 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Visits following discharge from Isolation Hospital | 151 |
| Hospital follow-ups..... | 769 |
| Gastric follow-up | 436 |
| Diabetic cases | 3,429 |
| Hospital special visits | 47 |
| Asthmatics | 23 |
| Visits re Peptic Research | 210 |

The Council award bursaries for training to suitable applicants who are State Registered Nurses and hold the first part of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. During training, three-quarters salary is paid and an additional £100 is available on loan if needed, to be repaid during the candidate's two years' service for the Corporation after qualification. Eight nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

Health Visitors attend two Child Welfare Clinics run by general practitioners for their own patients. A Parents' Club is run by one of the practitioners.

The follow-up clinic for gastric cases at the County Hospital is staffed by a team of specialists, the hospital almoner and an assistant Health Visitor to undertake home visiting. A Health Visitor is also allocated for the care of diabetics, and works closely with hospital consultants and general practitioners. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two Health Visitors undertake tuberculosis visiting, one having a general district in addition.

A Health Visitor has been allocated part-time for the after-care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital, and home visits are paid at the request of the consultant concerned.

THE DIABETIC CLUB

A Diabetic Club was formed, with Dr. Cobb as President, in March, 1955, with a view to helping diabetics on the district. Meetings have been held monthly; there is a membership of approximately 65, with an average attendance of 35 to 40. Talks have been given by the doctors. Two outings were arranged for members during the year and these were greatly appreciated. The Club seems to be working very well.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The percentage of Queen's Nurses employed is 75.

The Council do not, at present, provide a night nursing service and there has been no demand for this to date. The night attendants' branch of the Home Help Service appears adequate.

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year:—

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Number of nurses employed | 16 | (12 Queen's trained) |
| New cases attended | 2,388 | |
| Cases discharged | 2,388 | |
| Visits paid | 50,581 | |

Analysis of cases:—

Referred by—

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | General Practitioners | ..... | ..... | 1,981 |
| (b) | Hospitals | ..... | ..... | 290 |
| (c) | Applied direct | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| (d) | Other agencies | ..... | ..... | 53 |

Analysis of visits—

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Medical | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,718 |
| Surgical | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,346 |
| Infectious Diseases | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Tuberculosis | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,178 |
| Maternal Complications | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Others | ..... | ..... | ..... | 291 |
| | | | | <hr/> 50,581 <hr/> |

Of the 2,388 new cases attended, 120 of these were children under 15 years of age, including 80 children under five years.

Of the total 120 children attended, only 2 were for the administration of penicillin injections. There have been very few requests for nursing for young children and no special equipment has been acquired. Acutely ill children are generally transferred to hospital.

The Home Nursing Equipment Loan Service operates from the Health Services Centre. No charge is made for the loan of equipment.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough or vaccinated against smallpox during the year increased appreciably.

There were 1,413 children immunised against diphtheria, compared with 1,231 during the previous year. 1,217 were under the age of five years.

640 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics and 773 by General Practitioners.

184 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics and 158 by General Practitioners.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time between 1st January, 1943 and 31st December, 1958).

| Age at 31.12.58— i.e., born in Year | Under 1 1958 | 1—4 1954— 1957 | 5—9 1949— 1953 | 10—14 1944— 1948 | Under 15 Total |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)— | | | | | |
| A. 1954—1958 | 845 | 3,545 | 2,069 | 461 | 4,920 |
| B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1952 or earlier | — | — | 4,091 | 8,342 | 12,433 |
| C. Estimated mid-year child population | 1,550 | 5,850 | 16,200 | | 23,600 |
| Immunity Index 100 A / C | 54.5% | 60.6% | 15.6% | | 29.3% |

COMBINED DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

1,367 children were given combined injections, 599 at Local Authority Clinics and 768 by General Practitioners.

Whooping cough—Three cases were immunised against whooping cough only.

Vaccination

Of the 811 vaccinations during the year, 542 were notified by General Practitioners and 269 from the Authority Clinics.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school-leavers, started in 1955, was continued in both maintained and independent schools.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of parents or guardians of 13 year old school children circularised | 1,889 |
| Number of parental consents received | 1,315 |
| Consent rate | 69.6% |
| Number of children Mantoux tested | 1,226 |
| Number of children not Mantoux tested:— | |
| Reasons being (1) Absent from school..... | 80 |
| (2) Left the District | 6 |
| (3) Parental consent withdrawn | 1 |
| (4) Excluded for Medical reasons | 2 |
| | — 89 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of children who gave POSITIVE reaction to Mantoux test | 272 |
| Percentage | 22.2% |
| Number of children who gave NEGATIVE reaction to Mantoux test..... | 954 |
| Percentage | 77.8% |
| Number absent for reading of Mantoux test | 11 |
| Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated | 943 |
| Number of children vaccinated who shewed satisfactory reaction on the arm eight weeks later | 943 |
| No. of children (included in above figures) who belong to non-maintained schools | 417 |
| Susceptibility-rate | 77.8 |

Of the 272 children who were Mantoux positive, 260 subsequently attended for examination by mass radiography, and of these none showed any evidence of abnormality.

LIAISON WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

General practitioners were kept informed of children in their practice who were Mantoux tested or vaccinated with the result.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis by means of two injections continued steadily throughout the year. During the early summer supplies of British vaccine and of vaccine from Canada and United States which had been tested in this country became very scarce owing to technical difficulties during manufacture, and as a temporary measure the Ministry of Health authorised the use of imported Salk vaccine which had satisfied tests in the country of origin only. Persons who had consented to the use of imported vaccine tested in this country, for themselves or for their children were given the opportunity to refuse this single tested vaccine. By July the position was very considerably improved, so much so that by the end of the year the number vaccinated by two injections was more than double that of 1957.

In September, 1958, a circular was received from the Ministry of Health (20/58) extending the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis by the offer of vaccination to all persons born in the years 1933–1942, and by the giving of third injections to all persons already vaccinated by two injections, the third injection to be given not less than seven months after the second. The same circular also recommended that all persons in the existing priority groups who were registered and waiting for vaccination should be vaccinated with two injections before a start was made on the older age group, or third doses. It was accordingly not possible to embark on any widescale vaccination of the 15–25 year age group during 1958, and in fact the response in terms of request for vaccination from this group proved very disappointing indeed. No third doses were given during 1958.

A total of 9,101 persons were vaccinated with two doses during the year, bringing the total since the commencement of the scheme to 14,100. 104 expectant mothers were vaccinated and 21 persons aged between 15 and 25 years.

During December, plans were made to try and increase the interest of young persons in vaccination during 1959.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

I am indebted to my Ambulance Officer (Mr. L. P. Sawyer) for the following report.

Highlights of the year were the official opening of the new Station on the 19th March by J. P. Dodds, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health, in the presence of The Lord Mayor, Members and Officials of the Council and representatives of the Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Profession and other bodies in the City; and the installation of two-way radio telephone equipment which came into use on 19th May.

The Station consists of a covered garage capable of accommodating the present fleet of 13 and with room for future extension, maintenance and washing bays, control, staff rooms and offices, stores, kitchen, locker room for equipment, toilets with shower bath cubicles and a boiler house (oil fired) and drying room in the basement. The telephone switch-board carries two public lines and one direct with the County Hospital, with extensions to the offices, and alarm bells fitted in the garage and staff room to the separate "999" instrument alert the staff on an emergency call being received.

Designed to meet the special needs of an ambulance service and sited in a central position with easy access to the hospitals and the main residential areas, coupled with radio control, the utmost efficiency is now possible. Whilst statistics show a mileage decrease of 7,550, no doubt resultant upon the radio installation, this is secondary to that of a much speedier attendance at calls, constant contact with vehicles, and being able to base a vehicle near the site of major public gatherings, so reducing traffic congestion delays. Actual mileage savings due to radio control cannot be assessed. This year more calls to take patients to the east and west coasts for convalescent holidays were dealt with than in previous years.

The increase in the total patients and other persons carried makes a new high record, as shewn below. Patients carried under Section 27 were, however, 1,818 fewer than in 1957, variations being shewn in the classification table, the most significant decrease being 2,124 in out-patient attendances. This indicates that meetings with Hospital Management Committee officials, following production of statistics prepared by the Yorkshire Group of Ambulance Officers, are resulting in a closer scrutiny by hospital staffs of applications for ambulance service transport. An increase of 2,186 over the previous year's increase of 1,362 in the conveyance of pupils to and from the Occupation Centre accounted in the main for the overall increase.

We are particularly indebted to our colleagues operating the three adjacent County Services for their reciprocal co-operation to the mutual advantage of all four Authorities; and to the staff of British Railways for their help in reserving accommodation on suitable trains for both sitting and stretcher cases and for assistance in the transfer of patients to connecting trains at the railway station.

PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS CONVEYED, WITH MILES TRAVELLED, 1948-1958

| | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Miles</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1948 (July to December) | 7,334 | 45,309 |
| 1949 | 31,337 | 140,074 |
| 1950 | 38,373 | 152,429 |
| 1951 | 41,303 | 156,425 |
| 1952 | 47,387 | 160,655 |
| 1953 | 50,431 | 161,479 |
| 1954 | 56,438 | 178,542 |
| 1955 | 53,965 | 175,953 |
| 1956 | 54,284 | 166,762 |
| 1957 | 57,301 | 161,864 |
| 1958 | 57,471 | 154,314 |

PERSONS CARRIED AND MILEAGE, 1958

| | <i>Persons carried</i> | <i>Miles travelled</i> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Patient carrying (Section 27) | 37,256 | 135,526 |
| Work for Hospital Management Committee: | | |
| (a) Analgesia apparatus | — | 68 |
| (b) Personal transfers, etc. | 26 | 100 |
| Conveyance of Midwives | 475 | 2,322 |
| Conveyance of pupils to and from Occupation Centre | 19,520 | 13,034 |
| Conveyance of Home Helps | 28 | 229 |
| Conveyance of handicapped persons (Welfare Cte.) | 74 | 461 |
| Conveyance of children to and from The Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster (Education Cte.) | 62 | 972 |
| Children from Homes to and from holiday | 28 | 184 |
| (Children Cte.) | | |
| City Police cases | 2 | 5 |
| Ambulance Service Competition, Sleaford | — | 207 |
| Abortive and service journeys | — | 1,206 |
| 1958 Totals | 57,471 | 154,314 |
| 1957 Totals | 57,301 | 161,864 |

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED

| | 1958 | 1957 |
|--|-----------------|--------|
| Accident or other Emergency:— | | |
| Road accident | 411 | 331 |
| Home accident | 147 | 167 |
| Industrial accident | 140 | 184 |
| Other accident | 258 | 250 |
| Acute illness..... | 299 | 315 |
| Maternity | 6 | 24 |
| Others:— | | |
| General illness | 3,049 | 3,038 |
| Maternity | 516 | 489 |
| Tuberculosis | 23 | 37 |
| Other infectious disease | 275 | 221 |
| Mental | 80 | 71 |
| Inter-hospital transfer | 2,280 | 2,107 |
| Hospital discharge | 2,062 | 2,006 |
| Out-patient attendance | 27,710 | 29,834 |
| Financial responsibility for mileage was allocated as follows:— | | |
| York C.B. | 128, 608 miles. | |
| Other Ambulance Services..... | 6,918 miles. | |

Long Distance Journeys

- (a) *By road*—Ashington, Aylesbury, Blackpool, Crook, Duddington, Hexham, Newcastle, Nuneaton and Southport.
- (b) *By rail*—Castleford, Eaglescliffe, Derby, Harrogate, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Newbury and Norwich.

Co-ordination between Ambulance Services

The extent of co-ordination with the three adjacent County Services was as follows:—

| | <i>By York</i> | <i>To York</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Stand-by requests made | 3 | — |
| Section 27 calls transferred | 1,474 | 272 |
| Options given under Section 24 | 874 | 167 |

Fleet

The fleet, standardised on Bedford chassis, comprises 13 vehicles. During the year the 1949 28 h.p. 2-stretcher ambulance was transferred to Civil Defence and replaced by a similar vehicle, and the 1953 15 h.p. dual purpose vehicle was sold and replaced by a 15 h.p. 2-stretcher ambulance. At the 31st December the fleet was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 28 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1950 (3), 1951, 1954, 1958 | 6 |
| 15 h.p. 2-stretcher, 1955, 1957, 1958 | 3 |
| 15 h.p. dual purpose with emergency stretcher, 1951, 1953 | 2 |
| 15 h.p. saloon car, 1952 | 1 |
| 28 h.p. personnel carrier, 1954 | 1 |

Staff

Our female attendant retired following an accident off duty and was replaced by a male driver/attendant during the year.

The salaried staff comprise the Ambulance Officer, an Assistant Ambulance Officer and two clerks.

The operational staff total 34, comprising 4 shift leaders, 24 male driver/attendants who form 12 ambulance crews on rotating shifts, and 3 male and 3 female driver/attendants on day duty conveying sitting patients.

The maximum operational coverage, not allowing for sickness and leave taking, is as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 6-0 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. | Leader and 2 crews |
| 2-0 p.m. to 10-0 p.m. | Leader and 3 crews on week-days, 2 crews on Sundays |
| 10-0 p.m. to 6-0 a.m. | Leader and 2 crews |

supplemented on week-days by the Assistant Ambulance Officer, 3 crews and 6 sitting-case drivers during the day.

Sickness of the operational staff accounted for the loss of 430½ working days (618 in 1957) and leave taking for 533 against 538. Hours of overtime worked by the operational staff totalled 530 against 528 in the previous year.

No solution has been found for the problem of high sickness rate owing to an ageing staff. Representations were made to the appropriate bodies that 60 would be a more suitable retiring age for ambulance crews than 65, but no action has been taken.

Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section

There were 129 Volunteers on the register on the 1st January and 140 on the 31st December.

The following training was given during the year:—

| | <i>No. of Volunteers</i> | <i>No. of Sessions</i> | <i>Total hours</i> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| First Aid training— | | | |
| (a) Qualifying courses | 41 | 18 | 556 |
| (b) Practical work | 37 | 23 | 474 |
| Section training | 43 | 76 | 1,011 |
| Driving practice (qualified drivers) | 27 | — | 528 |
| Driving instruction | 17 | — | 500 |
| Official tests taken | 7 | | |
| (a) Passes | 3 | | |
| (b) Failures | 4 | | |
| (Six volunteers had their official tests in Jan., 1958; two passed, four failed) | | | |
| Signals (Headquarters training of selected volunteers) | 7 | 7 | 54 |
| Exercises and Competitions | 28 | 6 | 172 |

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

The tuberculosis service for the City is centred on the Chest Clinic in Castlegate. Two Health Visitors are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician; act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor thereby maintaining liaison with the general duty Health Visitors.

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. The report on their work is as follows.—

York Tuberculosis Committee

The Forty-Fourth Annual Report for the Year 1958

In compiling this 44th Annual Report of the Committee it becomes more than ever apparent that the battle for the conquest of tuberculosis is being won. The decrease in applications to the Committee for assistance is a clear indication also that fewer people are being treated in sanatoria, and whilst we are very happy that this is so, it seems the appropriate time to review the position regarding those suffering from chest complaints. The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been giving consideration to the matter and last year applied for permission to alter its Charter. This has now been granted and from 1st January 1959, the Association changed its name to the Chest & Heart Association. No change of policy is involved, and the conquest of tuberculosis in all its forms remains the Association's primary concern, both at home and overseas. At the same time attention is being increasingly turned to prevention, research and education in chronic bronchitis, lung cancer, asthma and also diseases of the heart. This would appear to indicate that the scope of an After-care Committee such as the York Tuberculosis Committee will need to be widened, and this being so, the Committee has agreed to conform in principle to the action taken by the National Association, and to change its name to the York Chest and Heart Association. It is too soon to make any observations on the outcome of this, but the Association will be keenly interested in developments.

During the year we have been asked to assist 16 cases, most of these being for help towards convalescence costs, and for clothing, some for people on going into sanatoria, and some on coming out. A single bed was needed for a child suffering from tuberculosis when the mother asked for a loan to cover the cost, and it is very gratifying to note that repayment was made over a period for this concession, in view of which the Committee agreed to treat part of the loan as a grant. Another ex-patient redecorated his flat with our help in paying for paint and paper; and we were able to provide coal in one case where there was great need. These facilities could not have been granted without the help of York Corporation, Mrs. Irving's Ladies' Bridge Circle, York Amateur Operatic & Dramatic Society, Sunday Cinema Fund, Rotary Club of York, and the employees of Rowntree & Co. Ltd., through their Charitable Institutions Committee, who gave us financial assistance. At Christmas we had the pleasure of distributing toys provided through the *Yorkshire Evening Press* Toy Fund to children in families where there was need through illness.

We also thank the W.V.S. for help in the provision of second-hand clothing, and the National Assistance Board for co-operation and advice.

During the year Mrs. Gloag has joined Miss Collier as Health Visitor, and the help we have received from both cannot be too highly praised. Unfortunately Miss Hobbs left us during the year to take up a new post, and for the time being home occupational therapy, which she did so well, is in abeyance.

We were again indebted to the Lord Mayor, Councillor A. L. Philipson, for presiding at our Annual General Meeting which was held in the Mansion House on 2nd October. Dr. Hamshaw, of the York Health Department, spoke to us about the Commonwealth Chest Conference which she attended as our delegate. Mrs. Marsden continues her service to the Committee as Hon. Secretary.

Finally we thank all those who have helped us in many ways during the year. Their interest is so valuable and we hope we may be privileged to retain their co-operation in any eventualities which may arise through the widening of the scope of our After-care work.

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and a Chest Diagnostic Clinic at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was 2,383.

During 1958, 2,829 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 240 new cases, exclusive of contacts were examined, 39 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Two of the 202 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., attends at Fairfield Sanatorium when necessary to see pulmonary cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham.

B.C.G. Vaccination

There were 78 children vaccinated under the Contact Scheme, and 1,226 under the School Children Scheme.

(See under "Immunisation and Vaccination".)

Summary of Mass Radiography Survey of York 1958

The Hull Mass Radiography Unit was engaged at various locations in York during the months of May, June and September. Groups for examination were selected after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

| Group | Attendances | | Referred to the Chest Clinic | | | | No. Significant Abnor- mality |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Minia- ture Films | Large Films | Active P.P.P.T. | Inactive P.P.P.T. | Bron- chial Car- cinoma | Other Abnor- mal- ities | |
| Mental Hospital —Staffs | 99 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Hospital Man- —Nursing Staff | 128 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| agement Com- —Others | 172 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| mittee | | | | | | | |
| Local Govern- —Nursing Staff | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ment —Teaching | 226 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| —Police | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| —Others | 355 | 10 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Old People's —Residents | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Home | | | | | | | |
| “Mantoux Positive” Scholars | 238 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| St. John's —Students | 114 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| College | | | | | | | |
| Training College Entrants | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Industrial Groups | 2179 | 37 | — | 8 | 1 | 4 | 24 |
| Old Age Pensioners | 704 | 27 | — | 10 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Public Sessions | 2085 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 2 |
| TOTALS | 6354 | 112 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 31 | 49 |

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

There were no new cases under the age of 5, and no deaths under the age of 45.

| Age Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 5—10 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 10—15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15—20 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20—25 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25—35 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 35—45 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 45—55 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 55—56 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 26 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | — |

Of the 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, one was classified as bones and joints, three peripheral glands, two genito-urinary system, one other organs.

Of 73 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 41 were York cases.

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION and CANCER RELIEF

The Department has continued its work in general health education.

A Clean Air and Home Safety Exhibition was held from 4th—13th December in the Museum Rooms and we were honoured by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to perform the opening ceremony.

Lectures on various health topics were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Health Visitors, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff. Posters were also displayed and leaflets distributed.

The co-operation of the Press in health education matters was much appreciated.

The Health Committee have, for many years, contributed to the National Society for Cancer Relief, and also contribute to the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report by Miss E. de Costobadie on work in the York area during 1958.—

During the past year the work of the Society has been continued and extended in the City and district. Much of it is of an anonymous nature since most of the families who receive help are not aware of its source. However, they are, without exception, extremely appreciative, and frequently ask that their thanks be passed on to the Committee.

During the year eighteen new patients were referred by hospital almoners and general practitioners. Of these, nine applied for financial assistance and in each case a grant was made. Others received friendly visits from time to time. Altogether 35 cases received monetary assistance during the year, and the total amount paid in relief was £804, as against £620 in 1957.

I should like again to express my thanks to many friends and helpers for their sympathy and co-operation.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(Section 29)

The Department has been able to deal with all the demands made upon it. There was less demand for the Sitter-Up Service than was anticipated.

There have been no outstanding difficulties during the year, with the exception of the 'flu epidemic which decimated the staff attending the victims.

Proposals to establish a mobile equipment scheme are in hand, whereby washers, spin driers, Hoovers, buckets, etc., are to be issued to Home Helps working in homes devoid of modern domestic appliances.

The pilot laundry scheme for old folk started in 1957 is continuing satisfactorily. Twenty-one homes are served weekly. As the need is now established the service is to be extended.

There were noticeably fewer home confinement cases. Eighty-eight attended as against 126 in 1957.

At 31st December, 1958, the following Home Helps were employed:—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|
| Number of Permanent Home Helps | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Number of Part-Time Home Helps | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | |
| Number of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | |
| Number of T.B. Home Helps (included in above), (2) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |  |
| Number of Sitters-up | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Number of Sitters-in | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| | | | | | — | |
| TOTAL | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | (94)* |
| | | | | | — | |

During the year the following cases were attended:—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| Maternity cases | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | |
| General cases (including care of the aged) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 799 | |
| Tuberculosis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Others | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | |
| | | | | | — | |
| TOTAL | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 993 | (873)* |
| | | | | | — | |

Of these, 499 were new cases, compared with 542 in 1957:

* 1957 figures.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS

I am indebted to my Welfare Officer, Mrs. Johnson, for the following report:—

Three hundred and forty-nine medical certificates were received from General Practitioners for patients who had been ill at home or were showing signs of strain from overwork and worry and needed a rest and change to prevent their health from deteriorating.

Comparison with Previous Years

| | | | <i>Medical Certificates Received</i> | <i>Periods Convalescence Taken</i> | <i>Section 28</i> | <i>Purey Cust Funds</i> | <i>Dispensary Funds</i> |
|----------|-------|-------|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 1949 /50 | ..... | ..... | 85 | 56 | 56 | — | — |
| 1955 /56 | ..... | ..... | 228 | 186 | 156 | 30 | — |
| 1956 /57 | ..... | ..... | 270 | 214 | 162 | 26 | 26 |
| 1957 /58 | ..... | ..... | 329 | 270 | 201 | 20 | 49 |
| 1958 /59 | ..... | ..... | 349 | 295 | 208 | 23 | 64 |

Cases referred to other Convalescent Schemes 1958 /59 11

Decided not to go 19

To be sent in April /May 1959 24

Of the 349 patients recommended, there were 59 men, 250 women, 40 children.

Age Groups

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 0-10 | 11-20 | 20-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-90 | 91-100 |
| 32 | 26 | 17 | 29 | 37 | 52 | 58 | 67 | 30 | 1 |

Convalescent Homes

As the age range was from 1 month to 95 years, the illnesses from minor to incurable, and the social class from problem family to professional worker, a wide variety of Homes was necessary. One cannot speak too highly of the excellent conditions prevailing at all homes used. The fees vary from £4.10.0d. per week to £10 per week for the more difficult cases.

Many of the patients had problems to be solved before proceeding to the Convalescent Homes, such as children to be cared for during mother's absence, aged dependant relatives to be found other accommodation, small grants to be obtained to help pay off a few worrying bills, or for extra clothing; a supply of partly worn clothing is kept to help patients in difficulties and the W.V.S. have helped in this capacity, also SSAFA.

Children stayed at the Children's Convalescent Home at Colwyn Bay for 4 weeks, returning home very much improved in health.

Voluntary Funds

Generous grants from the Dispensary and Purey Cust Funds were received to provide holidays for the handicapped and incurable patients. The type of handicap and illness usually necessitates extra attention at the Convalescent Home, with downstairs bedroom, diets, injections, etc., and help on the journey, also assistance with clothing and often help to "board out" a dog, cat or bird, which may be the cherished and only companion of the patient. The patients recommended for convalescence through this scheme have tended to be more severely ill than formerly and very worthwhile work is being done to help them regain their health and prevent further breakdown, so that they can continue to care for themselves in their own homes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(Section 51)

The first report of the York Comprehensive Mental Health Service covers the years 1953-1957, and is published under separate cover.

I am indebted to my Senior Mental Welfare Office, Mr. Bradley, for the following report of the Local Authority work:—

1. Account of Work Undertaken in the Community

(a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance, appropriate benefits being obtained.

(b) AFTER-CARE WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

The number of active cases carried at any one time has continued to increase gradually, but as in 1957, the number has been steadier than in the first two years. Quarterly returns for 1958 giving also the distribution of the work as between the four main categories are shown as follows:—

| <i>Quarter</i> | <i>After-Care</i> | <i>Community Care</i> | <i>In-patients</i> | <i>Out-patients</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| End of December, 1957 | 69 | 26 | 37 | 27 | 159 |
| End of March | 51 | 36 | 48 | 29 | 164 |
| End of June | 62 | 28 | 35 | 23 | 148 |
| End of September | 71 | 33 | 47 | 20 | 171 |
| End of December | 72 | 32 | 47 | 23 | 174 |

These figures are based on the actual open cases held by the social workers at these particular dates, and the classification turns on the actual status of the patient at that time, *i.e.*, whether he is an out-patient, an in-patient, discharged from hospital (after-care) or in the community but not under psychiatric treatment (community care). They are, therefore, in the nature of periodic “snapshots” of the work.

The main types and sources of work are tabulated below with comparative figures for 1957.

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| 1. <i>Referred from Mental Hospital</i> | 1957 | 1958 |
| (a) After-care referred on discharge | 63 | 34 |
| (b) General Social Work | 41 | 34 |
| (c) Supportive Casework | | 22 |
| (d) Social Histories and other enquiries | 20 | 31 |
| (e) No action required | 2 | 14 |
| | 126 | 135 |
| 2. <i>Referred from Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics</i> | | |
| (a) Social Histories and kindred enquiries | 31 | 23 |
| (b) Supportive casework | 21 | 9 |
| (c) General Social Work | 12 | 11 |
| (d) No action required | 1 | 3 |
| | 65 | 46 |
| 3. <i>Referred from the Community</i> | | |
| (a) Investigations | 27 | 14 |
| (b) Supportive casework | 22 | 20 |
| (c) General social work | 4 | 8 |
| (d) Advisory | 1 | 2 |
| (e) No action required | 5 | 10 |
| | 59 | 54 |

Group Work

The patients social club has continued to meet weekly throughout the year at 24 St. Saviourgate. Attendance has not been very good and clearly the question of numbers is a crucial one. There was some improvement in the last quarter of the year, when attendances were between 12 and 24 members. At any one time there will be about 40 to 50 members registered, but the membership is continually changing and a steady supply of new members is needed to keep up the numbers.

Trainee Social Workers

Miss G. M. Owen, who came in September 1957 as our first trainee social worker completed her year here and has now gone to Manchester University to take the Mental Health Course. Mr. D. T. Carter, who was appointed when Miss Owen left, expects to be with us one year. Trainees and students make a very useful contribution to the work of the Mental Health Centre and it is to be hoped that this side of the work will continue and develop.

(c) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENTS ACTS, 1890-1930

| HOSPITAL | VOLUNTARY | | | | TEMPORARY | | | | CERTIFIED | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-----|------|-----|
| | 1958 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1957 | |
| | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out | In | Out |
| Naburn and Bootham Park | 372 | 340 | 380 | 351 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 36 | 21 | 31 |
| Clifton | 9 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Retreat | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Broadgate | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Park Prewitt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| TOTAL | 381 | 348 | 388 | 356 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 36 | 26 | 34 |

Urgency Orders

There were no Urgency Orders during the year 1958 and only one during 1957.

Section 20

There were 60 admissions to Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital during 1958, 3 being over 70 years of age. Thirteen were discharged home, 35 became voluntary patients, 1 became a temporary patient, 8 were certified, 1 died whilst under Section 20 and 2 died under Extension of Order.

Deaths

There were 39 deaths during 1958 compared with 30 in 1957.

(d) MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

(i) *Ascertainments including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year*

During 1958, 24 cases were ascertained subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, compared with 33 during 1957.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) | | | | | | | |
| Education Act, 1944 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Reported by Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5) | | | | | | | |
| Education Act, 1944 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Other Sources | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 24 |

Disposal

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Institution | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Placed under Statutory Supervision | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Placed under Voluntary Supervision | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Removed from area before action was taken | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Action not yet taken | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 24 |

Cases awaiting Institutional vacancies 6

(ii) Cases under Guardianship—2

(iii) Certificates of Exemption from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases.

(iv) *Training*

(a) OCCUPATION CENTRE. The number of pupils at the Centre is now 45 including 5 North Riding and 1 East Riding.

(b) MALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 20 notified mental defectives attending the Male Industry Group including 2 North Riding and 1 West Riding case.

During the year monthly socials have been held for adults attending the Industry Groups and for those who have been placed in employment from the Industry Groups. There is an average attendance of 30. Members of a Youth Club come to the Centre each month and programmes of dancing, games, etc., are arranged by them.

(c) FEMALE INDUSTRY GROUP. There were 16 notified mental defectives attending the Female Industry Group including 2 North Riding cases.

(d) Nine cases were admitted to institutions on an "Informal Basis" and 2 under Order during 1958. 1 to Brandesburton Hospital, 5 to Claypenny Hospital, 5 to Whixley Hospital.

Ages ranged from 6 to 31 years. There were 6 males and 4 females. One boy had attended the Occupation Centre and two boys the Male Industry Group.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| In Institution (including cases on licence) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 |
| Under Guardianship | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| In Places of Safety | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| Under Statutory Supervision | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| Under Voluntary Supervision | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| Action Pending | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 355 |

During 1958 five people were discharged from Statutory Supervision, 11 cases were admitted to institutions, 2 were transferred to the North Riding and 1 to the West Riding. One defective got married and left York. (Four people were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1957.) Two voluntary patients were discharged. One was transferred to the North Riding during 1958. (None were discharged during 1957.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY ON 31ST DECEMBER WHO WERE IN NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

Cot and Chair cases—5. High Grade—1. Total 6.

CASES CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR:

Occupation Centre—42. Male Industry Group—19. Female Industry Group—14. Total 75.

OF THE ABOVE CASES NUMBER RECEIVING TRAINING

In Occupation Centre—39. Male Industry Group—17. Female Industry Group—14. Total—70.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF DOMICILIARY CASES

| | Under 16 | | 16—21 | | 21—40 | | Over 40 | | Totals | |
|---|----------|----|-------|----|-------|----|---------|----|--------|-----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Self Supporting | — | — | 20 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 2 | — | 28 | 27 |
| Partially Self Supporting | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Employable out of Work | — | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 8 | 4 |
| Useful at Home | 1 | — | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 19 |
| At Home too low Grade for Employment | 6 | 17 | — | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 26 |
| Attending Occupation Centre or Industry Group | 22 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | — | — | 38 | 33 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 35 | 32 | 38 | 29 | 30 | 11 | 9 | 101 | 112 |

Of the 213 cases, there are 150 under Statutory Supervision, 2 Guardianship, 44 Voluntary Supervision, 10 on licence and 7 where action has not yet been taken.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATION TABLE

CONFIRMED CASES

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | — | 2 | — | 5 | 2 |
| Dysentery | 21 | 21 | 9 | 256 | 307 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica..... | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas | 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 18 |
| Food Poisoning..... | 12 | 9 | 1 | 23 | 28 |
| Malaria | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Measles | 242 | 1965 | 38 | 1642 | 1129 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia { Acute Primary | 19 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| Influenzal | 3 | 6 | 9 | 73 | 35 |
| Polio Encephalitis, Acute | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis, Acute — | | | | | |
| Paralytic | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Non-Paralytic | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 10 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Scabies | 14 | 16 | 29 | 23 | 12 |
| Scarlet Fever | 166 | 144 | 89 | 34 | 88 |
| Whooping Cough | 90 | 131 | 237 | 61 | 24 |

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table.

The seven cases notified during the year were children aged 6, 7 and 8 and adults aged 18, 27, 28 and 30 years. The four paralytic cases were a child aged 8 and adults aged 18, 27 and 28.

Dysentery

307 cases were notified during the year of which 151 were confirmed compared with 256 in 1957.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

24 cases were notified during the year compared with 61 in 1957. There were no deaths.

Smallpox

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health was called in by a General Practitioner to see a suspected case during July, but this proved to be one of chickenpox.

Scarlet Fever

88 cases were notified during the year, 59 of which were school children. 74 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 84% is high.

The illness was of a mild type.

Influenza and Pneumonia

| Cases notified:— | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Acute Primary Pneumonia | 19 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| Acute Influenzal Pneumonia | 3 | 6 | 9 | 73 | 35 |
| Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) | 2 | — | 1 | 8 | — |
| Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures) | 38 | 45 | 83 | 57 | 72 |

Puerperal Pyrexia

3 cases were notified during the year, compared with 4 during 1957.

Measles

1,129 cases of measles were notified.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

26 cases of mumps, 64 cases of chickenpox and 9 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

Eleven cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Five were adults and six were children attending school.

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1958.—

| New Patients | Syphilis 17 | | Gonorrhoea 10 | | Non-Venereal 215 | | Total 242 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Total attendances at clinics | 521 | 488 | 109 | 67 | 668 | 474 | 2,327 |

Cleansing and Disinfection

The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years.—

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Rooms disinfected by fumiga- tion or spraying | 802 | 601 | 450 | 274 | 255 | 444 |
| Articles disinfected by steam disinfector | 10,937 | 22,498 | 11,941 | 10,232 | 11,345 | 15,312 |
| Library and other books dis- infected | 84 | 195 | 103 | 65 | 203 | 85 |

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the work of the Public Health Inspectors (Section F.).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company for the following information:—

Water Supply

During the year the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,663,504,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 7,297,271 gallons, which is a 1.1% decrease on the previous year's average of 7,379,178 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (unmetered supplies) was 4,129,271 gallons, a decrease of 59,321 on the year 1957, the non-domestic consumption was 3,168,129 gallons being metered supplies to Industries, etc.—a decrease of 23,224 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by The York Waterworks Company an estimated population of 132,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 31.16 gallons per head per day (domestic), as compared with the previous year's quantity of 31.61 gallons. No restrictions were imposed on the supply at any time.

An area of approximately 35 square miles is embraced within the Company's Statutory Limits of supply which, in addition to York County Borough, includes the following 13 parishes:—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

Three neighbouring authorities, Flaxton, Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils are afforded metered bulk supplies for distribution in 25 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied was 428,619 gallons, being an increase of 8.3% on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from summer level to a maximum of 15 ft. 0 ins. above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

In order to cope satisfactorily with the resulting wide range of characteristics, flexibility is provided within the purification process by the following sequence:—chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, Superchlorination followed by De-chlorination.

The usual high standard of quality has been maintained throughout the year as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows.

Bacteriological Examinations

302 samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts, were submitted to the Analysts for bacteriological examination during the year.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:— | | | | |
| 3 days at 20°C. | Average of 302 samples | ..... | ..... | 9.09 |
| 24 hrs. at 37°C. | Average of 302 samples | ..... | ..... | 2.17 |
| Presumptive Coli Organisms:— | | | | |
| 1495 tests with 10 millilitres | ..... | ..... | ..... | All negative |
| 299 tests with 50 millilitres | ..... | ..... | ..... | All negative |
| Clostridium Welchii:— | | | | |
| 96 tests with 100 millilitres | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 Negative 6 Positive |

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Monthly chemical analysis of town's water is made by Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1958 were as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Physical Characters | <i>Average of the 12 samples</i> |
| Suspended Matter | None |
| Appearance of a column 2 ft. long | 11-clear; slightly yellow 1-clear; faintly yellow |
| Hazen Colour | 4.8 |
| Taste | Normal |
| Odour | None |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chemical Examinations | <i>Parts per million</i> |
| Total Solids, dried at 180°C..... | 253 |
| Chlorides in terms of Chlorine | 15.6 |
| Equivalent to Sodium Chloride | 25.8 |
| Nitrites | None |
| Nitrates as Nitrogen | 1.16 |
| Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)..... | None |
| Total Hardness | 185.9 |
| Temporary Hardness | 111.7 |
| Permanent Hardness | 74.2 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. | 0.95 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen | 0.007 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | 0.042 |
| Free Chlorine | 0.023 |
| pH Value | 7.4 |

For a period of six months special tests were carried out to determine the Fluorine content, the results indicated an average of 0.13 P.P.M. a maximum of 0.23 and minimum of 0.07 P.P.M.

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals, in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 704 samples were tested.

2 samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains, nearly 5 miles of new mains were laid to continue improvements in distribution and extend supplies to new housing developments—both of the York Corporation and various private estates.

Closet Accommodation

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“At the end of 1958 there were 4 pail closets in use, all of these being sited on schools playing fields (on Fenby Field and Archbishop Holgate’s playing field).

There are 38,325 water-closets and 1,230 waste-water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing

(a) Dry House Refuse

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected weekly by the Corporation motor vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Approximately 115 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,510 individual pail containers for food salvage have been issued to householders in certain districts of the City. The bins at the hotels are emptied daily, those at the shops two to three times per week, and the household containers twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and salvage are made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse is also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins, and textiles) are collected at the same time as the refuse, and placed in separate containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1958 has been as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| Concentrated Kitchen waste | ..... | £ 8,659 |
| Paper..... | ..... | 6,969 |
| Metals | ..... | 722 |
| General (Textiles, etc.) | ..... | 59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | ..... | £16,409 |
| | | <hr/> |

There are now no dry ashpits in the City, the number of ashbins in use is approximately 36,065.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping, with the exception of 42 tons per week of trade refuse and 20 tons per week of domestic refuse, which are disposed of at the Incinerator.

(b) Cesspools

There are eight cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the Corporation, using a cesspool and gully emptier.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the main sewers using convenient manholes, which are afterwards flushed thoroughly.”

Swimming Bath Water

Twenty-one samples were taken from the three swimming baths in the City. All the samples were certified as being satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No infested Council houses were found during the year.

During 1958, 148 loads of furniture from 235 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Sixteen single articles of furniture were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| (a) Milk Supply: | (See Sections G and H) |
| (b) Meat and Other Foods: | Do. do. |
| (c) Adulteration, etc.: | Do. do. |
| (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food: | Do. do. |

Food Premises

A total of 2,288 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,273, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Bakers | 61 | Provision Merchants | 365 |
| Butchers | 111 | Public Houses | 145 |
| Cafes | 44 | Sweet Shops | 129 |
| Cinema Kiosks | 3 | Sweet and Chocolate | |
| Confectioners | 34 | Manufacturers | 7 |
| Dairies | 20 | Wet Fish Shops | 15 |
| Food Depots | 11 | Miscellaneous | 37 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 63 | Accommodation | 31 |
| Greengrocers | 92 | Clubs and Halls | 41 |
| Hotels | 31 | Canteens | 23 |
| | | Slaughterhouses | 10 |
| Total | | 1,273 | |

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to focus public attention on the subject of clean food, and to maintain progress in clean food handling.

Food Poisoning

Twenty-eight cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1958. In addition an outbreak of twelve cases at St. Mary's Hospital notified as dysentery, were subsequently found to be infected with Salmonella Bredeney.

Milk in Schools Scheme

Periodic samples were taken of milk supplied to schools, and these have been satisfactory.

The demand for school milk over five years is shown in the following table:—

| | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll) | 17,103 | 17,559 | 18,028 | 18,187 | 18,429 |
| Average number of children receiving milk | 13,107 | 13,932 | 14,078 | 13,921 | 13,970 |
| Average percentage | 76.33 | 79.38 | 78.07 | 76.54 | 75.79 |

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer.)

SECTION F

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

I am indebted to my Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H., F.S.I.A., for the following report:—

At the close of the year we had the great honour to have our Clean Air and Home Safety Exhibition officially opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. This was held from the 4th to the 13th December in the Museum Rooms. The effect on the public of an Exhibition such as this is always difficult to assess, but much local comment was achieved, and a well-run exhibition is always worthwhile and has a distinct long-term influence on public opinion. The Exhibition was part of the Clean Air Campaign organised by the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, of which the City of York is a constituent member, and the Chief Public Health Inspector is a member of its Executive Committee. The pursuit of Clean Air and the importance of Home Safety were both given prominence in this large exhibition, and the work of preparation and organisation was made lighter by the ready co-operation and assistance of all concerned.

The results secured by the recording of atmospheric pollution showed a decrease in the amount of solids deposited as compared with the previous year. The monthly average for the year was at the rate of 13.79 tons per square mile, whereas in the previous year the monthly average was at the rate of 14.63 tons per square mile. Whilst this result is gratifying, the deposit of solid impurities from the atmosphere must continue to be reduced, and clean air will not be achieved until it is recognised by everybody as a personal responsibility.

A noteworthy addition to the work performed by inspectors and clerks was the administration of the complex provisions relating to Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957. Over 1,700 documents were dealt with during a year and, because of the intricate procedure involved, most of the inspections and interviews tend to become protracted; at the same time the procedure has resulted in the execution of repairs to a large number of houses.

The work of slum clearance and the removal of unfit houses continued during the year, although staff shortage still produced difficulties in maintaining the programme. Further Orders have been made and confirmed, and it can be stated with fairness that a noticeable effect has been produced on the slum clearance programme. Although much still remains to be done, the large areas which are being cleared and made available for re-development are a testimony to the endeavour which is made in this field of environmental control.

The inspection of meat and the supervision of slaughtering has again occupied a large amount of inspectors' time, but even though the number of food animals slaughtered in the City increased by nearly 8,000 to a total of 45,240, 100% inspection was maintained. The coming into operation of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Regulations by which its provisions will be enforced will require a re-assessment of the suitability of the several slaughtering establishments in the City.

HOUSING

(Nil Returns not included.)

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

| | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1,891 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 2,059 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 67 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 102 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 98 |
|---|----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) | By owners | 1 |

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| | By owners | 3 |
| | By Local Authority in Default of Owners | 1 |

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 16 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 6 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 24 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 50 |

(d) *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—*

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 10 |
| (2) | Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients | 4 |

4. **Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding***

| | | |
|---------|--|-----|
| (a) (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 25 |
| (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | 144 |

Under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1958, 56 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, during 1958, parts of 11 buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1958, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 2,638.

CLEARANCE AREAS

| No. | Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders | Area in Acres | Houses in Area | Persons Displaced | Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government |
|-----|--|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc | .618 | 34 | 94 | 19th Feb., 1955 |
| 2 | The Groves (Jackson St.) | .922 | 54 | 160 | 19th Feb., 1955 |
| 3 | Walmgate | 1.6 | 73 | 220 | 20th Mar., 1956 |
| 4 | John Street | .160 | 11 | 25 | 20th June, 1957 |
| 5 | Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane | .728 | 50 | 147 | 20th June, 1957 |
| 6 | Cecilia Place | .246 | 15 | 34 | 20th June, 1957 |
| 7 | The Groves (No. 3) | 3.93 | 188 | 495 | 4th Dec., 1957 |

*Note—There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding, and an attempt can only be made to adjust the figures disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey, made many years ago, by new cases which are brought to notice, and old cases which are rehoused. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required not only in this City, but throughout the country as a whole.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

| | |
|---|-----|
| Houses unfit and capable of repair (H.A.) | 8 |
| Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.) | 565 |
| Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.) | 20 |
| Houses for overcrowding (H.A.) | — |
| Houses let in lodgings (H.A.) | — |
| Re-inspections under the Housing Act | 168 |
| Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.) | 682 |
| Houses for filthy and verminous conditions | 54 |
| Houses re prospective Corporation Tenants | 260 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 11 |
| Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc. | 56 |
| Tents, vans or sheds | 36 |
| Drainage | 392 |

Dwellings—cont.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Visits for enquiry..... | 944 |
| Other visits not included above..... | 149 |
| Visits for Improvement Grant purposes | 65 |
| Visits for Certificates of Disrepair | 224 |

Food and Drugs Premises

| | |
|--|-------|
| Dairies | 145 |
| Bottled Milk Stores | 7 |
| Milk and Dairies Regulations | 98 |
| Visits for sampling | 460 |
| Ice cream premises | 137 |
| Fish and chip premises | 42 |
| Sausages and pork products | 14 |
| Bakehouses | 53 |
| Butchers' shops | 90 |
| Wet fish shops | 37 |
| Grocers and Provision Merchants | 253 |
| Restaurants, cafes, kitchens | 242 |
| Market inspections | 66 |
| Public houses and hotels..... | 29 |
| Mobile Foodshops | 152 |
| Other food premises | 352 |
| Drainage | 30 |
| Visits for enquiry..... | 576 |
| Visits for meat inspection | 3,167 |
| Visits for food inspection | 241 |
| Visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations | 54 |
| Slaughterhouse inspections | 57 |
| Visits for signature of surrendered meat notes | 197 |

Trades and Businesses

| | |
|--|----|
| Factories with mechanical power | 86 |
| Factories without mechanical power | 1 |
| Other premises, construction work, etc. (F. Act) | 4 |
| Offices | — |
| Shops | — |
| Offensive trades | 12 |
| Drainage | 3 |
| Visits for enquiry..... | 8 |
| Other premises not included above | — |

Smoke Abatement

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Smoke observations | 121 |
| Grit deposit records | 81 |
| Industrial furnaces | 6 |
| Boiler plants | 13 |
| Visits for enquiry..... | 69 |
| Other visits not included above..... | 19 |

General

| | |
|--|-----|
| Infectious diseases visits .. | 344 |
| Rodent infestations .. | 119 |
| Other infestations .. | 108 |
| Keeping of animals .. | 28 |
| Pet animal stores .. | 15 |
| Water supply | — |
| Infirm or verminous persons .. | 7 |
| Watercourses, ditches, culverts..... | 26 |
| Waste ground, accumulations of refuse | 20 |
| Other nuisances | 8 |
| Places of public entertainment | 8 |
| Public sanitary conveniences | 73 |
| Inspections for matters affecting other Departments..... | 42 |
| Visits for enquiry | 199 |
| No access visits | 427 |
| Other visits not included above..... | 190 |

Notices

| | |
|--|-----|
| Verbal notices given | 95 |
| Verbal notices complied with | 71 |
| Verbal notices in progress or ordered | 26 |
| Preliminary notices served | 64 |
| Preliminary notices complied with | 86 |
| Preliminary notices in progress or ordered | 31 |
| Letters requesting action sent | 19 |
| Letters requesting action complied with | 11 |
| Letters requesting action in progress or ordered | 13 |
| Statutory notices served | 219 |
| Statutory notices complied with | 7 |
| Certificates of disrepair issued | 70 |
| Certificates of disrepair revoked | 27 |

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE

Repairs and Improvements

| | |
|---|----|
| Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc. | 20 |
| Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc. | 3 |
| Rainwater gutters | 27 |
| Fallpipes | 10 |
| Walls, brickwork, pointing | 18 |
| Dampness otherwise remedied | 2 |
| Wallplaster | 7 |
| Ceilings | 3 |
| Floors | 4 |
| Windows, frames, cords, etc. | 6 |
| Doors, door frames | 10 |

Repairs and Improvements—*cont.*

| | |
|---|----|
| Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc. | 5 |
| Sinks, lavatory basins, etc. | 5 |
| Waste pipes | 5 |
| Water supply provided or improved | 3 |
| Pavings, yards and passages | 4 |
| Repairs to water closets | 28 |
| Water-closets reconstructed | 1 |
| New water closets provided | 27 |
| Wastewater closets abolished | 26 |
| Dust bins provided | 3 |
| Other repairs to houses | 4 |
| Verminous houses disinfested | 15 |
| Other verminous premises disinfested | 44 |
| Dirty houses cleansed | — |

Food Premises

| | |
|--|----|
| Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired | 22 |
| Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed | 44 |
| Ventilation provided or improved | 2 |
| Lighting provided or improved | — |
| Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed | 1 |
| Washing facilities provided or improved | 16 |
| Washing facilities maintained | 5 |
| Other improvements | 32 |
| Byelaws offences rectified | 4 |

Samples Taken

| | |
|---|-----|
| Milk for biological analysis | 22 |
| Milk for chemical analysis | 314 |
| Milk for bacteriological test | 329 |
| Ice cream for chemical analysis | 12 |
| Ice cream for bacteriological examination | 70 |
| Other articles for chemical analysis | 81 |
| Other articles for bacteriological examination | 124 |
| Fertilisers and feeding stuffs | 9 |

Trades and Businesses

| | |
|--|----|
| Rooms cleansed | 3 |
| Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied | 7 |
| Fire escapes provided (Certificates issued) | 10 |

Offensive Trades

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Improvements secured | 1 |
|---------------------------|---|

Smoke Abatement

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed | 2 |
| Chimneys newly erected..... | 1 |
| Chimneys extended or improved | 1 |
| Other improvements secured | 1 |

General

| | |
|---|-----|
| Premises cleared of rats and mice | 695 |
| Premises rendered rat-proof | 72 |
| Other nuisances abated | 3 |

Drainage

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Drains repaired | 4 |
| Drains relaid | — |
| New drains laid | 59 |
| Drains cleansed | 19 |
| Drains disconnected from sewer | — |
| Public sewers cleansed | — |
| Smoke tests | 75 |
| Other tests | 4 |
| Gullies renewed or provided | 1 |
| Soilpipes and ventilating pipes | 1 |
| Inspection chambers | — |

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 406 factories were on the register, including:—

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| Bakehouses | 50 | Glass Manufacturers | 1 |
| Restaurants and Cafes | 26 | Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers | 13 |
| Chocolate and Sweet Manufactur- ing | 5 | Organ and Piano Builders | 1 |
| Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers | 9 | French Polishers, Painters and Decorators | 8 |
| Manufacturing Chemists | 4 | Carpet Makers | 4 |
| Boot and Shoe Repairers | 43 | Watch Repairers and Jewellers | 6 |
| Dressmakers | 12 | Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians..... | 2 |
| Milliners | 9 | General Engineers | 12 |
| Tailors | 8 | Electrical Engineers | 10 |
| Button Manufacturers | 2 | Motor Engineers | 37 |
| Laundries, Dry Cleaners | 9 | Cycle Repairers..... | 13 |
| Saddlers | 2 | Printers | 15 |
| Builders, Joiners, Carpenters | 32 | Photography | 5 |
| Plumbers and Glaziers | 15 | Warehouses | 5 |
| Tinsmiths | 4 | Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces | 40 |
| Blacksmiths | 4 | | |

During the year ten contraventions of the Factories Act were dealt with. Three notices were served but no legal proceedings were instituted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of keepers | 2 |
| Number of houses | 2 |
| Number of rooms used for sleeping | 10 |
| Number of lodgers accommodated nightly | 23 |
| Number of applications for registration | 2 |
| Number of notices to limewash (under Byelaws) | 4 |

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOODS

(See also Section E)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

TABLE I
Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

| Year | Stones |
|------------|--------|
| 1958 | 7,340 |
| 1957 | 8,690 |
| 1956 | 9,675 |

TABLE II
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number killed | 6764 | 444 | 304 | 20804 | 16924 |
| Number inspected | 6764 | 444 | 304 | 20804 | 16924 |
| All Diseases except Tuberculosis— | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 1 | — | 7 | 24 | 20 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 1421 | 76 | 7 | 1964 | 2760 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis | 20.17 | 17.12 | 2.3 | 9.55 | 16.42 |
| Tuberculosis only— | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 13 | 8 | — | — | 12 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 645 | 84 | 2 | — | 753 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 9.73 | 20.74 | 0.66 | — | 4.52 |
| Cysticerosis— | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| Generalised and totally condemned | 1 | — | — | — | — |

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Salvage

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 921 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

TABLE III
Bacteriological Examination

For designations and standards for milk, see 1951 Report.
The number of registered dairies is 20, of which 145 inspections were made.

| Designation | No. of samples | Complied with prescribed conditions | Did not comply with prescribed conditions |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tuberculin tested | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised | 113 | 112 | 1 |
| Pasteurised | 151 | 148 | 3 |
| Sterilised | 14 | 14 | — |

Biological Test

| Type of Milk | Number | Positive | Negative |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Tuberculin Tested | 7 | — | 7 |
| Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised | 7 | — | 7 |
| Pasteurised | 8 | — | 8 |
| TOTALS | 22 | — | 22 |

In the case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, and where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Phosphatase Test

| Type of Milk | Number | Positive | Negative |
|------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| T.T. Pasteurised | 113 | 1 | 112 |
| Pasteurised | 151 | 3 | 148 |

Turbidity Test

| Type of Milk | Number | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Sterilised | 14 | 14 | — |

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health’s Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 70 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test—

62 group 1; 7 group 2; 1 group 3; and Nil group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1958 was 398 (387 informal and 11 formal). This number represents 3.7 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (106,200). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

TABLE IV

| Year | Total Samples | | | Milk Samples only | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Number examined | Number adulterated | Percentage adulterated | Number examined | Number adulterated | Percentage adulterated |
| 1954 | 359 | 35 | 9.8 | 258 | 22 | 8.5 |
| 1955 | 350 | 46 | 13.1 | 249 | 34 | 13.6 |
| 1956 | 330 | 45 | 13.6 | 253 | 41 | 16.2 |
| 1957 | 382 | 31 | 8.11 | 307 | 22 | 7.16 |
| 1958 | 398 | 28 | 7.03 | 314 | 25 | 7.96 |

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

For the classification of samples taken, see the report of the Public Analyst.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Manufacturers | 6 |
| Number of premises registered for storage and sale | 281 |
| Number of premises on register | 287 |

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 137 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 486 rat infestations and 206 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatre Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatres and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 1,539 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £25 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £825 under this voluntary scheme.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent of houses in clearance areas are served by waste-water closets. This means that 150-200 of those remaining will probably be dealt with by slum clearance rather than by conversion.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 60) 27 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year two deposit gauges have been maintained at sites in the City, for the investigation of atmospheric pollution and to provide information to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The contents of the gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

| <i>Recording Station</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Rainfall (in inches)</i> | <i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Foss Bank | January | 2.32 | 18.60 |
| | February | 3.98 | 18.81 |
| | March | 2.29 | 16.34 |
| | April | 0.71 | 14.48 |
| | May | 3.39 | 18.05 |
| | June | 3.70 | 17.33 |
| | July | 3.07 | 17.44 |
| | August | 2.72 | 12.28 |
| | September | 2.60 | 12.93 |
| | October | 1.30 | 10.76 |
| | November | 0.71 | 12.55 |
| | December | 3.51 | 21.08 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 30.30 | 190.65 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | Monthly Average | 2.53 | 15.89 |

| <i>Recording Station</i> | <i>Month</i> | | <i>Rainfall (in inches)</i> | <i>Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|--|
| Queen Anne Grammar School | January | ..... | 2.09 | 10.98 |
| | February | ..... | 3.35 | 12.22 |
| | March | ..... | 1.93 | 9.86 |
| | April | ..... | 0.47 | 9.46 |
| | May | ..... | 3.27 | 17.18 |
| | June | ..... | 3.07 | 12.80 |
| | July | ..... | 2.84 | 11.29 |
| | August | ..... | 2.29 | 11.77 |
| | September | ..... | 2.36 | 13.17 |
| | October | ..... | 1.34 | 9.79 |
| | November | ..... | 0.71 | 9.34 |
| | December | ..... | 3.39 | 12.49 |
| | | | <hr/> 27.11 | <hr/> 140.35 |
| | Monthly Average | ..... | <hr/>2.26 | <hr/> 11.70 |

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | | |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 132 | 2 | 2 | — | |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 274 | 50 | 1 | — | |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 9 | 2 | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 415 | 54 | 3 | — | |

68

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|---|---|-----------------|--|---|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) — (a) Insufficient | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 10 | 10 | 3 | — |

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

| Nature of Work (1) | Section 110 | | | Section 111 | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5) | Notices served (6) | Prosecutions (7) |
| Wearing apparel { Making, etc. Cleaning and washing | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. | 19 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 27 | — | — | — | — | — |

SECTION G

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1958

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc. (MANC.), F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report on my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1958.

During the year 398 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following are the number and nature of the samples submitted:—

Milk 314, Almond Flavouring 1, Beef Suet 2, Butter 2, Buttered Cheese 1, Cauliflower 1, Cheese Spread 1, Cheese Spread with Shrimps 1, Chicklettes 1, Christmas Pudding Mixture 1, Condensed Milk 2, Coffee and Chicory 1, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Cream 4, Cream (Double) 1, Cream (Sterilised) 1, Cream of Tartar 1, Culinary Cochineal 1, Curry Powder 1, Currants 1, Custard Powder 2, Damson Jam 1, Desiccated Coconut 1, Fish Cakes 1, French Mustard 1, Fruit Drink 1, Gelatine 1, Glace Cherries 1, Golden Raising Powder 1, Ground Almonds 1, Ground Ginger 1, Ice Cream 12, Ice Lollies 2, Instant Icing 1, Lemon Curd 1, Lemon Pie Filling 1, Lemon Table Jelly 1, Lollie Kreme 1, Margarine 2, Marmalade 1, Miracle Whip 1, Orange Drink 3, Orange Squash 1, Peanut Butter 1, Plum Jam 1, Potted Salmon 1, Saccharin 1, Salmon Paste 2, Sausages 1, Sausage (Beef) 4, Sausage Meat (Pork) 1, Sausage (Pork) 3, Self Raising Flour 1, Soup 1, Sponge Mixture 1, Sugarless Bramble Jelly 1, Turkey Paste 1.

Milk. During the year 314 samples of Milk were reported on, of which 289 samples were genuine, 8 were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. 10 were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 6 per cent to 27.3 per cent. 1 of Channel Islands Milk was deficient in Milk-Fat 10.5 per cent, 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 16 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.550°C . was normal. 1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 21 per cent and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.530°C . was normal. 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. It was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point. 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.528°C . suggested the presence of a trace of Added Water. 1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.525°C . showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water. 1 sample contained 3.2 per cent of Added Water.

The following is the average composition of the Milk samples:—

| | Milk-Fat % | Milk-Solids other than Milk Fat % |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Average for the Year | 3.66 | 8.77 |
| Average for the year 1957 | 3.67 | 8.78 |
| Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 | 3.00 | 8.50 |

Ice Cream.—Twelve samples of Ice Cream were received during the year. One of these samples described as Dairy Ice Cream contained 13.38 per cent of fat consisting entirely of butter fat. The fat contents of the remaining eleven samples varied from 5.27 per cent to 13.19 per cent.

All the samples conformed to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, in all respects and all were free from preservatives and from deleterious ingredients.

Lemon Curd.—One sample of Lemon Curd contained only 55 per cent of Soluble Solids instead of at least 65 per cent as required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 and was thus deficient in Soluble Solids to the extent of 15.3 per cent.

Sausages. Four samples of Beef Sausage, three samples of Pork Sausage, one sample of Pork Sausage Meat and one sample described as Sausage were submitted during the year. All the samples of Sausage conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1953.

Double Cream. This sample contained only 46.65 per cent of fat instead of 48 per cent as required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951 and was deficient in fat to the extent of 2.8 per cent.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Four samples of Fertilisers were examined during the year.

All the samples conformed or practically conformed to their respective Statutory Statements.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

HUGH CHILDS,

Public Analyst.

SECTION H

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR

Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen.

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York, for the year ended December, 1958.

There has been a change in the number of vessels on the Register. No new Certificate or duplicate has been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on the Register on December 31st, 1958, is now 303. Of these, 214 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or not now used as dwellings, 61 vessels are not now traceable, and 28 of the registered vessels are employed in this district.

The number of Canal Boat Inspections made during the year was 29.

No women or children were aboard the vessels inspected, and the number of male persons aboard as crew was 57.

The vessels inspected were in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. No cases of infectious disease were on board or have been reported.

No contraventions of the Regulations were observed, and the vessels' equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Craft.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. D. FEWSTER

SECTION I

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------|
| Total Nursing Homes in the City ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| | | | | | <i>No. of Beds</i> | |
| | | | | | <i>Maternity</i> | <i>Other</i> |
| Purey Cust Nursing Home ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  | 18 | |
| Ivy Dene Nursing Home ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |  | 12 |
| Oakdene Nursing Home ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |  | 13 |
| *Heworth Moor House ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |  | 14 |
| Knavesmire Nursing Home ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |  | 16 |

*—Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Nursing Agency

The Purey Cust Nursing Home was re-registered in respect of a nursing agency operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1959, and the British Nursing Associations (North Eastern District) was registered similarly for a period expiring on 31st May, 1959.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information:—

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 61 Doctors (2 employing assistants), 27 Dentists and 4 assistants, 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 18 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 43 Chemists and 7 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1958, was 587,001.

46,287 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1958, and 15,226 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

(iii) MATERNITY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDED

| Description of Services Provided | By General Practitioner Obstetricians | By other G.P.'s to persons on their lists | Total |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. (a) No. of cases in which complete maternity medical services provided | 635 | 15 | 650 |
| (b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement | 463 | 6 | 469 |
| 2. No. of cases in which Period I only provided | 190 | 5 | 195 |
| 3. (a) No. of cases in which Period II only provided | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| (b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement | 2 | — | 2 |

(iv) EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Welfare Committee. This facilitates liaison between the three departments.

Epileptics

| | |
|--|----|
| Number in Colonies or Homes (2 males, 1 female) | 3 |
| Number in Mental Hospital (Bootham) (1 male, 1 female) | 2 |
| Number in Mental Hospital (Naburn) (14 males, 10 females) | 24 |
| Number in St. Mary's Hospital (2 females) | 2 |
| Number in Mental Hospital (Brookwood Mental Hospital, Woking) (1 female) | 1 |
| Number in Bungalow Hospital (2 females) | 2 |
| Number in Part III (3 males, 4 females) | 7 |
| Number at home (19 males, 16 females) | 35 |
| TOTAL (39 males, 37 females) | 76 |

Classification of above Total

Awaiting rehabilitation 1 (male), Working at Remploy 6, Known in other employment 8, Attending Social Craft Centre 3, Awaiting employment 2, Known to Ministry of Labour (signing) (9 Males, 4 females) 13.

Social Craft Centre—St. Sampson’s Hall

This Centre, run principally for physically handicapped, is attended by several epileptics who also join in all social activites arranged.

Spastics

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Spastic children at home and receiving treatment | | | | | 13 |
| Spastic children attending Mental Welfare Occupation Centre | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Spastic children attending Fulford Open Air School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Spastic children attending ordinary Schools | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| | | | | | — |
| TOTAL | | | | | 22 |
| | | | | | — |

Adult Spastics—Classification

Working 4, St. Mary’s Hospital 1, The Grange 2, Alne Hall 1, At home 4.

Treatment Centre—89a The Mount

This was opened in 1954, and is giving treatment to about 23 York children and approximately a further 10 cases out of York. The Centre is administered by a general committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Henderson, the Paediatrician, with representatives from the Council and from the York Parents Group, which is affiliated to the National Spastic Society. Money has been raised voluntarily and a grant given by the Rowntree Village Trust for the provision of equipment and a full-time physiotherapist. There is now a part-time Speech Therapist and full-time Play Therapist on the staff. The Ambulance Service provides transport and a grant has been made by the Corporation.

(v) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows:—

Health Department 11, Welfare 5, Treasury 7, Town Clerk’s 1, Architect’s 8, Children 16, Public Library 2, Housing 1, Police 7, City Engineer’s 3, Other Authorities 9. TOTAL 70.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| Referred to Specialists | ..... | ..... | Nil |
| Rejects or deferred appointments | ..... | ..... | 1 |

The low incidence of abnormalities found, would suggest that a carefully worded questionnaire, with X-ray examination of the chest, might replace the routine medical examination.

(vi) METEOROLOGY

The following report has been furnished by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Statistics of Station: Longitude 1° 5’ W.; Latitude 53° 57’ N.; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

Rainfall. Rain or snow fell on 196 days, of which 145 days had .04 of an inch or more. The total rainfall was 28.15 inches as against 25.71 inches for the year 1957, an increase of 2.44 inches and 3.45 inches above the average of 24.60 inches for the preceding 50 years. The wettest months were February with 3.56 inches, December 3.41 inches, May 3.40 inches, and June 3.24 inches. The driest months were April, 0.61 of an inch, and November, 0.70 of an inch. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 28th January when 0.93 of an inch was recorded.

Temperature. Temperature ranged from 80° F. on 8th July to 14° F. on 24th January; the range of temperature for 1958 being 66° F. as against 63° F. for 1957. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 48.8° F. as against 50.1° F. for 1957. August 61.7° F. and July 60.9° F., gave the highest means, and January 36.3° F., and March 38.1° F., were the lowest.

Barometer. A mean pressure of 1013.1 millibars (29.92 inches) (1,000 millibars=29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded as against 1014.8 millibars (29.97 inches) for 1957. November gave the highest mean with 1022.6 millibars (30.20 inches) and December the lowest with 1004.1 millibars (29.65 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1040.2 millibars (30.72 inches) was taken on 23rd October, and the lowest 976.0 millibars (28.82 inches) on 16th December. The extreme range was therefore 64.2 millibars (1.90 inches) as compared with 71.9 millibars (2.12 inches) in 1957. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds. The winds observed at 9 a.m., G.M.T., were W. 67; S.W. 61; N.W. 61; S. 59; S.E. 38; N.E. 30. E. 28; N. 21.

Thunder, Snow and Hail. Thunder was heard on 17 days, the same as in 1957; snow or sleet fell on 25 days as against 9 days, and hail was recorded on 3 days, the same as the previous year.

Sunshine. Sunshine, recorded at Bootham School, totalled 1238.8 hours as against 1353.1 hours in 1957, a decrease of 114.3 hours on the previous year.

(vii) PUREY CUST FUNDS

The grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Funds was again used to run chiropody clinics for aged and necessitous cases, and to provide a convalescent holiday for some for whom no facilities were available under other schemes. An additional Chiropody session was started during the year.

(a) Chiropody Clinics have been held on four afternoons each week at the Health Services Centre, Duncombe Place. Nine patients are treated at each session of three hours. There has been an interval of two /three months between each patients' next appointment, and new patients have to wait approximately two /three months for their first appointment.

All the patients are over sixty years of age, and pensioners. They each pay 2 /- for each treatment, and are all very satisfied with the service, details of which are given below:—

| | 1958 /59 | 1957 /58 | 1956 /57 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| No. of sessions | 174 | 146 | 144 |
| No. of treatments given | 1279 | 1109 | 1051 |
| New cases on register | 141 | 74 | 133 |
| Total cases on register | 432 | 484 | 484 |
| No. of patients conveyed by ambulance | 134 | 90 | 118 |

(b) Convalescent Scheme

Twenty-three cases were sent for convalescent holidays under the Purey Cust Scheme. It has proved of great value to have access to a voluntary fund for patients suffering from incurable diseases, as these are not eligible to be sent to a Convalescent Home under the Authority's scheme.

We would again like to express our thanks to the Purey Cust Committee for their help.

(viii) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

Two cases were dealt with under the above section during the year. Other cases where a practitioner had asked the Local Authority to intervene, were persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily.

(ix) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

| | Cause of Disability | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|-------|
| | Catar-act | Glau-coma | Retro-lental Fibro-plasia | Senile Macular degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis | Other |
| (i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1 of Forms B.D. 8 recommends— | | | | | |
| (a) No treatment | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 |
| (c) Other treatment | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| (ii) Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment | 2 | — | — | — | 5 |

APPENDIX

CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE

A register of handicapped children under the age of 5 is now kept by the Health Visitors, and the following notes are published as a forerunner of more detailed reports in future years:—

Squints. 99% of squints are detected and treated before the child reaches school age, as evidenced by the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

Vision.—There is no routine testing of vision, but a few cases are referred to hospital. Myopic if an apparent defect is observed.

External Eye Disease. Infants with blocked tear ducts are referred to general practitioner or hospital fairly frequently, and medical officers have the impression that discharging eyes are more common than they used to be. They clear up easily however. Eyes are swabbed with boracic at birth in the majority of cases.

Defective Colour Vision. Children are tested with coloured beads at the age of 4 to see if they recognise colours, and seen again after 6 months if necessary, as an apparent failure may be due to lack of teaching.

Tonsils and Adenoids. It is rare for cases seen at clinics to be referred, but occasional cases needing treatment are seen at the residential nurseries.

Ear Disease and Deafness. Two Health Visitors have attended a course at Manchester University for detection of deafness in the very young and the Central Clinic is equipped with the necessary apparatus for testing. No routine screening is carried out in the City, suspect cases only being tested by appointment. It is very rare to find deafness without a relevant history and Health Visitors automatically look for it after meningitis, measles, in cases of cerebral palsy or mental defect, etc. Mothers also occasionally ask if their child is deaf. There is a close liaison between the Health Visitors and the Hospital Audiometrist and doubtful cases after testing are referred to hospital.

Children who may need special education are registered with the Education Department at the age of 2. One child in the care of the Children's Department has been boarded out with a teacher for the deaf until of school age. There are no other York cases under the age of 5 in residential care.

Lymphatic Glands. This is not a problem in the under fives.

Skin Disease. An occasional case of infantile eczema is seen, but it is not a major problem.

Eneuresis. May present as eneuresis or accompanying psychological defects.

Speech Defects are easily referred to the school speech therapist, appointments being made direct.

Rheumatism is not seen in Child Welfare Clinics, but there is some evidence that serious streptococcal infections are becoming more common in this part of the country.

Circumcision. Cases are very rarely referred for circumcision to-day.

Orthopaedic Defects. The Central Council for Health Education pamphlet on foot health is issued to all mothers, and orthopaedic defects are referred to the special session held at the School Clinic.

Psychological Defects. The Child Psychiatrist attends the central Child Welfare Clinic once a fortnight to see new cases, and refers them to the Child Guidance Clinic for further investigation and treatment if necessary.

Problem children are often admitted to the Day Nurseries. Children who won't eat or have temper tantrums usually behave well in the nursery, but to what extent they are cured and behave well at home is not known. It is helpful in that it reassures the mother and may show that it is her management which is at fault.

Vaccination and Immunisation are carried out at both nurseries and Child Welfare Clinics.

Diabetes. Urines are not tested as a routine—only if there is some indication for same, *e.g.*, Glycosuria with a low renal threshold has been found following pruritis.

Mental Defectives and Educationally Sub-normal Children.

A defective blind child has been attending a Day Nursery for two years pending admission to a Sunshine Home, and there have been two mongols in another nursery.

The Education Authority are notified of any children with these apparent handicaps at the age of 2. Cases of cerebral palsy are referred to the spastic centre, and the Occupation Centre will admit any cases which they feel they are able to manage.

Epileptics. Only one epileptic under the age of 5 is known to the department. This is a child of 3 in a residential nursery. No arrangements have been made for her long term care, as she is awaiting an electroencephalogram.

Tuberculosis. No routine tuberculin testing is undertaken, except for children admitted to residential nurseries. Known contacts are well supervised, and appointments are given at the Chest Clinic for tuberculin testing and B.C.G.

Section J. INDEX

| | <i>Page</i> | | <i>Page</i> |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Accidents | 13 | Food Inspections | 55 |
| After Care | 42 | Food Poisoning | 55 |
| Ambulance Service | 33 <i>et seq.</i> | Food Salvage | 53 |
| Area | 12 | Foods, Unsound | 63 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Areas (Clearance) | 58 | Food Premises | 55 |
| Atmospheric Pollution | 66, 67 | | |
| | | Health Committee | 2, 3 |
| Births | 12, 13, <i>et seq.</i> | Health Education | 41 |
| Birth-rate | 12, 13 <i>et seq.</i> | Health Visiting | 10, 28, 29 |
| Births (Premature) | 17, 18 | Home Nursing Service | 10, 29 |
| Births (Illegitimate) | 12 | Hospital Services | 9 |
| Blind Persons | 77 | Housing | 57, 58 |
| | | | |
| Canal Boats, Inspector's Report | 72 | Ice Cream | 65 |
| Cancer | 13 | Immunisation (Diphtheria) | 30, 31 |
| Cancer, National Society for Relief | 41 | Immunisation (Whooping Cough) | 34 |
| Cesspools | 53 | Infant Mortality | 12, 14 |
| Children (Illeg.), Care of | 16, 17 | Infant Welfare Centres | 15 |
| Children Committee Homes | 19, 20 | Infants, Premature, Care of | 17, 18 |
| Chiropody, Clinic | 76 | Infectious Diseases | 48 |
| Cleansing, Public | 53 | Inhabited Houses | 12 |
| Clinic, Chest | 37, 38 | Influenza | 49 |
| Clinics (Ante-Natal) | 15 | Lodging-houses (Common) | 63 |
| Clinics (Post-Natal) | 15 | | |
| Convalescent Treatment | 42, 43, 77 | Marriages | 12 |
| Co-ordinating Committee | 24 | Mass Radiography | 38, 39 |
| | | Maternity Medical Services | 74 |
| Deaths | 13, 14 | Maternity and Child Welfare Services | 15 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Death-rate | 12, 13, 14 | Maternal Mortality | 12, 13, 14 |
| Deaths (Neo-Natal) | 12 | Maternity Hospital | 27, 28 |
| Deaths (Puerperal Causes) | 13, 14 | Measles | 13 |
| Dental Treatment | 21, 22 | Measles, German | 49 |
| Diphtheria | 13, 48 | Meat and Other Foods, Inspection | 63 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Disinfection | 50 | of | 63 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Disinfestation | 54 | Medical Examinations | 75 |
| Domestic Helps | 10, 11, 41 | Mental Health Service (Comprehen- | 43 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Drainage and Sewerage | 62 | sive) | 43 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Dysentery | 48 | Meteorology | 75, 76 |
| Diabetes | 13, 29 | Midwifery Service | 26, 27 |
| Dairies and Milkshops | 59 | Milk in Schools Scheme | 55 |
| | | Milk Sampling | 61, 64, 65 |
| Epileptics | 74 | Milk, Bacteriological Examination | 64 |
| Erysipelas | 48 | Milk, Chemical Analysis | 61, 65, 70 |
| Executive Council (N.H.S.) | 73, 74 | Mothers (Unmarried, Care of) | 16 |
| Family Service Unit | 22, 23, 24 | Mothers and Children (Institutional | 19, 20, 21 |
| Factories Act, 1937 & 1948 | 68, 69 | Provision for) | 19, 20, 21 |
| Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, | | | |
| 1926 | 71 | National Assistance Act, 1948 | 77 |
| Foods, Welfare | 25 | (Section 47) | 77 |
| Food and Drugs Act, 1955 | 65 | Neo-Natal Mortality | 12 |
| Food Sampling | 65, 70, 71 | | |

INDEX—continued.

| | <i>Page</i> | | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Nuisances abated, Defects remedied, etc. | 58 <i>et seq.</i> | Scarlet Fever | 48, 49 |
| Nurseries, Day | 18, 19 | Smallpox | 49 |
| Nurseries, Residential | 20, 21 | Social Conditions | 12 |
| Nursing Homes | 73 | Spastic Paralysis | 74, 75 |
| Nursing Agency | 73 | Staff | 4 <i>et seq.</i> |
| | | Stillbirths | 12, 15, 16 |
| | | Suicide | 13 |
| | | Swimming Baths | 54 |
| Offensive Trades | 61 | | |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 48 | Tuberculosis | 13, 14, 37, 38, 40 |
| Overcrowding | 58 | Tuberculosis Committee (York) | 37 |
| | | Tuberculous Meat | 63 |
| | | Tuberculous Milk | 64 |
| Parents' Club | 22 | | |
| Pneumonia | 13, 49 | Unhealthy Houses and Areas | 57, 58 |
| Polio-Encephalitis, Acute | 13 | | |
| Poliomyelitis, Acute | 13, 48 | Vaccination (Poliomyelitis) | 32 |
| Population | 12 | Vaccination (Smallpox) | 31 |
| Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 | 65 | Vaccination (B.C.G.) | 31, 32, 38 |
| | | Venereal Diseases | 13, 49 |
| Public Analyst's Report | 70, 71 | Verminous Premises | 54 |
| Public Health Officers | 4 <i>et seq.</i> | Vital Statistics | 11 <i>et seq.</i> |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 48, 49 | | |
| Purey Cust District Nursing Funds | 76 | Water-closets | 53 |
| Rateable Value | 12 | Water from Swimming Baths | 54 |
| Refuse, Collection of | 53 | Water Supply | 51, 52, 53 |
| | | Whooping cough | 13, 48 |
| Sanitary Inspector's Report | 56 <i>et seq.</i> | | |

